

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U.S., USSR MAKE NO CONCESSIONS IN GENEVA

OW012020 Beijing XINHUA in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, August 31 (XINHUA) -- The 1984 summer session of the Geneva disarmament conference ended here today without making any substantial progress. The 40-nation conference mainly discussed eight issues including stopping arms race, prevention of a nuclear war, prohibition of all chemical weapons and prevention of arms race in outer space.

During the two-and-half-month talks, China and the Group of 21 put forward a number of practical proposals on those issues. But, they were turned down either by the United States and or by the Soviet Union. The two superpowers also made their own proposals. But each of them rejected the other's proposals and they exchanged accusations against each other, thus bringing the conference into a deadlock. Even on the issue of prohibition of chemical weapons, on which progress had been expected widely, no result was brought about because neither of the two superpowers was willing to make concession on the matter of verification.

Representatives from Third World countries expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction over the performances of the Soviet Union and the United States at the conference and the failure to make progress on the major issues. Pakistan representative Mansoor Ahmad said that it is regrettable that when the majority of the delegations hoped and were ready to strive for arms reduction so as to achieve common security, the two countries which have the most powerful and destructive conventional and nuclear arms stuck to their old way of doing things.

Speaking for the Group of 21, representative from Yugoslavia Kazimir Vidas noted that it is because some nuclear powers lacked "political desire" that the conference made no progress.

Head of the Chinese delegation Qian Jiadong said that compared with the last few sessions, this one is "no better, and even worse in many aspects." On the cause of the failure of the conference, the Chinese delegate pointed out the two superpowers have intensified their contention and their bilateral nuclear talks fell into a deadlock and the nuclear arms race was escalated. "Under this situation, it is hard to imagine that they have real political desire for disarmament talks," he said.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC, TRADE LAW SEMINAR OPENS

OW031319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- A seminar on international economic and trade law opened here this afternoon. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the School of Law of the New York University and Oceana Publications, Inc. N.Y. More than 140 law experts, professors and representatives from the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Sweden, Italy, Brazil, Australia and Hong Kong as well as from Beijing offices of foreign banks, commercial and trade organizations.

Sun Fang, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Prof. Andreas Lowenfeld of the Law School of the University of New York, and Philip F. Cohen, president of the Oceana Publications, Inc., N.Y., spoke at the opening ceremony and wished the seminar a success. Sun Fang said that the seminar would help the participants understand China's economic legislation and familiarize themselves with China's laws on trade, industrial property and resources.

Sun expressed the conviction that the seminar would produce far-reaching influence on promoting mutual understanding, academic exchanges and economic and trade relations between China and other countries.

Gu Ming, head of the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center and deputy secretary-general of the State Council, made a report at the seminar entitled "The Present Situation and Future Prospect of the Chinese Economic Legislation". The seminar is scheduled to last through Wednesday.

Foreign Investors Assured

OW301704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Gu Ming Pledges Legal Protection of Interests of Foreign Investors" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- A Senior State Council chief today urged foreign investors to cast aside any doubts they might have about whether their rights and interests would be protected under Chinese law. State Council Deputy General Secretary Gu Ming said China was drawing up a whole range of new laws and regulations covering economics, foreign investment and the import of technology and management techniques. In the meantime, existing legislation protected overseas investment and interests, and made contracts signed by Chinese and foreign firms legally binding.

Gu, who is also head of the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center, was speaking at a seminar on international economic and trade law, which opened here today. He called on potential investors not to hesitate because of fears of the Chinese legal system, and pointed out the benefits of the huge Chinese market, various tax concessions and the long-term policy of opening the country to the outside world. The present law on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment stipulated that "the Chinese Government protects, by the legislation in force, the resources invested by a foreign participant in a joint venture and the profits due him pursuant to the agreements, contracts and articles of association authorized by the Chinese Government as well as his other lawful rights and interests".

Gu said the environment was a good one for investment because China was a large country, rich in natural resources. There was a population of 1,000 million people, and labour costs were relatively low. The policy of encouraging some of the people to become wealthy before others could open up a vast new market of 100 to 200 million people with purchasing power. Gu continued: "In respect of taxation, a joint venture scheduled to operate for a period of 10 years or more may upon approval by the tax authorities be exempted from income tax for one or two years starting from the first profit-making year, and allowed a 50 per cent reduction in the third, fourth and fifth years. Joint ventures engaged in low-profit operations or located in remote, economically underdeveloped outlying areas may be exempted from income tax for five years starting from the first profit-making year, allowed a 15-30 percent reduction income tax for a period of 10 years following the expiration of the term for exemption upon the approval of the Ministry of Finance. Joint ventures may be exempted from customs duties and consolidated industrial and commercial tax for the importation of materials needed for their production".

Chinese law, he continued, provided that the rate of income tax levied on the enterprises in the special economic zones would be 15 percent -- even lower than the rate of 18.5 percent levied in Hong Kong.

"Special preferential treatment will be given to investors investing in enterprises involving extremely-advanced technology, technological intensification, knowledge intensification or the exploitation of natural resources. Besides, we are prepared to provide investors supplying advanced technology with a part of our domestic market," he added.

China has already signed agreements for protecting investment with Sweden, Romania, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and France, and also agreements with Japan, the United States, France and Britain for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion.

DELEGATION ATTENDS NAIROBI ECUMENICAL MEETING

OW311858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Nairobi, August 31 (XINHUA) -- The fourth assembly of the World Conference of Religion and Peace (WCRP) concluded its nine-day meetings here this afternoon after adopting a "Nairobi declaration". 600 delegates of Christians, Buddhism, Muslim, Judaism and other religious from 60 countries including China took part in the assembly.

Addressing the plenary meeting, WCRP President Archbishop Angelo Fernandes called on the two superpowers to halt their "mad arms race" and contribute to global socio-economic development. Pointing out that the world resources belong to all, he deplored that the rich developed countries have continued ignoring the call of the developing countries for a new international economic order. The outgoing WCRP Secretary General Homer Jack blamed the U.S. and the Soviet Union for "fuelling arms race in part of the Third World". American and Soviet weapons now account for two-thirds of the arms imports of the Third World countries, he said. Speaking on behalf of the host country, Kenyan Minister of State Peter Nyakiamo stressed that apartheid is wrong and sinful and the Kenyan Government firmly rejects the recent parliamentary election staged by the racist regime of South Africa.

South African Bishop Desmond Tutu also called the recent election in South Africa as a "hoax", designed to deceive the world community into believing that the apartheid regime is reforming itself.

Chinese and Japanese delegations presented a joint proposal to the assembly yesterday, calling on the WCRP to send delegations to the nuclear weapon states which have not yet been visited, with a view to persuading these states "not only refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons, but make serious efforts for complete nuclear disarmament."

In the "Nairobi declaration", the assembly expressed concern at the "regional tension and conflict -- in southern Africa, the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, Central America and Europe." It noted that "since World War Two, over 150 wars, most of them in the Third World, have claimed at least ten million lives" and raised "the level of instability and insecurity in the entire world."

Opposing the arms race, the declaration called for an immediate freeze on all further nuclear weapons research, production and deployment. The declaration also covered the topic of human rights and condemned the "racist ideology and theology of apartheid" in South Africa. The WCRP was founded in Kyoto on October 1970. It has a liaison office in the United Nations and a secretariate in Geneva.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES KIDNAPPING REPORT

OW031252 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, Sept 3 (AFP) — China today denied a U.S. newspaper report that a Chinese who returned here from New York in July may have been kidnapped by Chinese officials and later executed.

Zhang Zhenggao, an engineer, was kidnapped in New York by Chinese diplomats after seeking political asylum in the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST yesterday quoted a friend of Mr Zhang as saying.

Another U.S.-based Chinese told the newspaper that reliable sources had said Mr Zhang had been convicted of treason on his return to China. Wang Bingzhang added that he had received an unconfirmed report that Mr Zhang was later executed, the newspaper said.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that Mr Zhang had returned to Beijing of his own accord, in good health and had been "reunited with his family." He had been reinstated to his former oil company job in China's western Sichuan Province. The report of his kidnap and execution was "pure fabrication," he said.

The article said Mr Zhang had gone to the United States in April to study U.S. oil-drilling methods. He was detained a few days later in the Chinese consulate and had escaped on April 12.

U.S. STUDYING CHERNENKO STATEMENT ON RELATIONS

OW031027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration is "carefully" studying Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's latest statement on Soviet-American relations, but has rejected Chernenko's criticism of U.S. policy.

In an interview with PRAVDA, distributed by TASS Saturday, Chernenko dismissed the possibility of holding talks with the United States on space weapons in Vienna in September or of resuming the Geneva arms talks, but left the door open for dialogue in other areas.

U.S. officials are "carefully" studying Chernenko's comments, particularly his declaration of a "readiness to negotiate," said White House Deputy Press Secretary Robert Sims today. But, Sims said, the Soviet Union does not "seem to go beyond previous statements" of hope for "dialogue" in areas other than nuclear weapons talks.

On the space talks, Sims said the Soviet Union "refused to take yes for an answer" in rejecting Reagan's call for also including strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The U.S. State Department said in a statement today that "we welcome Mr Chernenko's statement that the Soviet Union is also in favor of serious and specific negotiations. We are ready to return to the Geneva negotiations on START and INF the moment the Soviet Union declares its willingness to join us." The two sets of Geneva talks were suspended late last year following the U.S. deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Responding to Chernenko's statement that the Reagan administration is seeking global military superiority, the State Department said that the United States "is correcting the imbalances in the East-West military equation that the Soviet Union has opened up in recent years, and is seeking and will continue to seek more stable and constructive relations with the Soviet Union through negotiations."

SHULTZ, GROMYKO EXPECTED TO MEET AT UN

OW012008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1954 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is expected to attend the United Nations General Assembly meeting late this month in New York and meet there with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the U.S. State Department said Friday.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said "preliminary arrangements" for Gromyko's visit are being made although Moscow has not confirmed that he will go to New York. "Preliminary discussions" have begun with the Soviets on agenda items for the possible Shultz-Gromyko meeting, a State Department official added.

Shultz and Gromyko met in Madrid one year ago which was followed by another brief meeting in January at the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe. There has been no high-level contact between the two countries since then.

Gromyko canceled a trip to the United Nations last fall when the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey refused to allow his plane to land at Kennedy International Airport following the Soviet downing of a South Korean passenger plane. But a spokesman for the Port Authority said there would be no such problems this year. Although the Soviet airline Aeroflot is banned from regular flights into the United States, a sanction imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, special flights are given permission to land.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan will address the opening session of the UN General assembly on September 24. If there is a meeting between Gromyko and Reagan, it would probably occur after Reagan's speech and would take place in Washington, said U.S. officials.

A State Department official said that Shultz would like to hold off any talks between Gromyko and Reagan until after his own meeting with the Soviet foreign minister. But Shultz said that this will be decided by the White House, partly taking into account domestic political questions, added the official.

BAKER COMMENTS ON SOVIET CRUISE MISSILE TEST

OW311242 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, 26 August (XINHUA) -- James Baker, chief-of-staff of the White House, said today that the Soviet cruise missile test should not have any particular effect on U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

Speaking on an NBC television program, Baker said: "I do not think that the test itself will put off (U.S.-Soviet) arms control talks." That was the first U.S. reaction to a Soviet announcement yesterday that it has successfully carried out a land-based long-range cruise missile test.

Baker said the United States knows that the Soviet Union has been conducting cruise missiles tests continuously over the past 2 years.

U.S. TO OFFER ASYLUM TO VIETNAMESE PRISONERS

OW031150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The United States is prepared to offer asylum to 6,000 to 15,000 Vietnamese prisoners held by Vietnam, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today.

The paper quoted administration officials as saying that details of the new American approach were being worked out so that they could be discussed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when he meets with key congressional committees on refugees on September 11.

The contemplated U.S. action would be in response to earlier Vietnamese offers to release the prisoners, many of whom had close ties to the United States during the Vietnam war, if the United States agrees to resettle them.

In the past the U.S. Administration reacted skeptically to Hanoi's proposal. But at the urging of refugee groups, members of Congress and high-ranking American officials, the U.S. Government is said to have decided in principle to test Vietnam's sincerity by sending of signal that the U.S. is prepared to resettle a certain number of the prisoners.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with Vietnam, and has ruled out any until Hanoi agrees to a formula for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for the settlement of unanswered questions about those Americans who are still listed as missing from the Vietnam war.

FORMER PRESIDENT CARTER INTERVIEWED IN LIAOWANG

OW031433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in an interview published in the weekly OUTLOOK today expressed the hope that trade and scholarly exchange with China would steadily increase.

Talking to the XINHUA and OUTLOOK correspondents, Peng Di and Qian Xing, at the end of their U.S. stint, Carter said that he was "very disappointed" at the state of Sino-American relations in the early period of the Reagan administration. But lately, he noted, President Reagan "has seen the political advantage to him of good relations with China."

He said Reagan's recent trip to China "has shown that he put great value on our nation's being cooperative (with China), and so this has been a good development." For a couple of years, he said, he was concerned about the relations between the two countries. But now he thought that Reagan has come to see that "the American people look upon China as the only China, and Taiwan is a province of China."

When the election year was drawing near, he said, Reagan changed his policy and is managing to continue the permanent and long-enduring relations with China, initiated by President Richard Nixon and finalized by him.

Stressing the importance of the Sino-American relationship on its own merit, Carter said, "It's always a mistake when an American politician tries to form an alliance with China against the Soviet Union.... I think one of the most beneficial things that I was able to do as President was to form the working relationship with China. It adds to the prospect of peace and stability and progress."

Recalling his meetings with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping during his visit to the United States in 1979, he said, Deng's "was a historical visit." "That's the time for it. We've been waiting too long, 30 years!" On his visit to China in 1981, Carter said, "I think China is an exciting country, and beautiful. I was really impressed with the people, their friendliness and the warmth of their attitude toward us, their calm, dignified self-respect, their belief in simple but full life. And they don't put an excessive emphasis on how much they own. I have really a very favorable impression of China."

Carter said he is now a professor teaching in the Emory University in Atlanta. Apart from writing, he said, he is also working for a presidential library and a research center named after him. He said he and his wife expect to visit China again and travel further westward to see the high and huge mountains.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. 'ISOLATION' AT UN

HK311002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 7

["International Jottings" by He Ren: "Inglorious Isolation"]

[Text] On the eve of the 39th UN General Assembly, the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST carried an article discussing the U.S. position at the United Nations. The article was entitled "Reagan's Policy Has Isolated the United States in the UN."

The article enumerated more than 10 instances in recent years in which the United States was in opposition to most UN member countries and thus "found itself in an isolated position." For example, the United States opposed the adoption of economic sanctions against the South African authorities, who pursue an apartheid policy; tried by all means to shield Israel, which carried out aggression and expansion; refused the international Court's jurisdiction on U.S. actions in Central America; refused to sign the maritime law on controlling oceans and seas and developing maritime resources; assumed a position different from most countries on the issue of controlling population growth; threatened to withdraw from UNESCO; and so on.

These arrogant and willful practices of Washington were quite unpopular and bound to isolate Washington. Even Sorzano, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, once said regretfully: "Our viewpoints not only lack popular support but also lack the chance of being carefully heard by other people," and "our position here is quite gloomy."

The author of the article perhaps tried to find excuses to console himself or to ridicule the state of events when he wrote: It seems that the Reagan administration "is cultivating a habit of becoming habituated to a position of splendid isolation at the United Nations." Taking a position opposed to most of the world's countries will only be scorned by others, so how can it be splendid? It would be better to change this habit as soon as possible.

I. 4 Sep 84

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

FOREIGN MINISTRY ADVISER LEAVES FOR U.S. 1 SEP

OW011130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his party left here for the United States today to attend the "dialogue of distinguished Chinese and Americans."

Jointly organized by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the American National Committee on United States-China Relations, the dialogue will be held in New York from September 6 through 9. During the dialogue, views will be exchanged on Sino-U.S. relations and other international issues of common concern to both sides.

FUZHOU ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO VISIT U.S.

OW020522 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Yuan Qitong, chairman of the Fuzhou City People's Congress Standing Committee, and a Fuzhou economic and goodwill delegation led by him, left here today for a visit to the United States.

Proceeding from the desire to acquire knowledge, make friends, promote friendship, and exchange views, the delegation will study economic, scientific, technological, educational, and cultural conditions in the United States. By so doing, the delegation will acquire more knowledge of the world and promote friendship and friendly contacts between the Chinese and American people.

The delegation will visit Syracuse on invitation, to discuss matters concerning the establishment of friendly relations between Fuzhou and that city. On its way back, the delegation will also visit Hong Kong, where members of the delegation will call on personages of various circles, brief them on Fuzhou's developments and opening to the outside world, modestly seek their advice, and sincerely invite them to participate in the construction of Fuzhou.

Responsible persons of the Fuzhou City party committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, CPPCC Committee, democratic parties, and departments concerned saw the delegation off at the airport.

KYODO REPORTS WU XUEQIAN TO MEET GROMYKO AT UN

OW011215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 1 KYODO -- China on Saturday confirmed reports that Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will meet with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York while attending the United Nations General Assembly. The Chinese Foreign Ministry gave the confirmation in an answer to questions which KYODO NEWS SERVICE asked on Thursday.

China, however, did not give such details as when Wu and Gromyko will meet and what they will discuss. Both Wu and Gromyko are scheduled to attend the regular UN session opening on September 18. Western diplomatic sources here said the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers would meet twice and that Moscow proposed to open the meetings in New York.

CHERNENKO ON SOVIET WILLINGNESS TO TALK WITH U.S.

OW020723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said the Soviet Union is willing to conduct "honest and serious talks" with the present U.S. Government. In an interview with the Soviet Communist Party paper PRAVDA published today, the Soviet president and general secretary of the Communist Party accused the United States of taking "a different attitude towards negotiations."

Contacts between Moscow and Washington, he said, could take place only on an equal footing and in consideration of each other's legitimate interests," he stressed.

Referring to the Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing militarization of outer space, Chernenko persisted in the Soviet stand that the talks are meaningless if Washington insists on the inclusion of the question of nuclear armaments as a whole.

Recent speeches by the U.S. leaders and the election platform adopted at the Republican Party's Convention indicated that the U.S. foreign policy is apparently oriented at further and dangerously aggravating international tension, Chernenko said.

Observers here noted that the Soviet and U.S. positions over major issues preclude any serious talks in the near future.

Further Report

OW032009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, September 3 (XINHUA) -- "The Soviet-U.S. summit talks have not yet been placed on agenda," said Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy-director of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

At a press conference, Lomeyko said his government held that the talks could take place only after full preparations, but the U.S. negative attitude towards them has not changed.

When asked if the Geneva strategic weapons control talks would resume, he stressed that the Soviet Union would agree to return there only on the condition that the United States would remove the obstacles created by itself to the talks.

But he did not directly reply to the question whether the Soviet Union will send a delegation to Vienna to participate in the talks on the prohibition of space weapons if the United States sends one there. He only said if the United States does as, that will be only for a general negotiation, not for a specific one on the Soviet proposal for the prevention of the militarization of the outer space. [sentence as received]

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1435 GMT on 3 September transmits the identical report, but adds the following final paragraph: "A reporter asked: Do Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions indicate that he has ended his vacation and returned to work at the Kremlin? Lomeyko said: Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions show that he is exercising his function as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR."]

GROMYKO REFUSES TO DISCUSS ISLANDS WITH JAPAN

OW311908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today repeated the Soviet refusal to discuss the territorial issues with Japan and at the same time criticized the Nakasone government's policies. Yoshio Sakurauchi, former Japanese foreign minister, told Japanese reporters here that Gromyko insisted during a meeting with him that Moscow has settled territorial issues with Japan and will not discuss the issues of the northern islands.

The Soviet foreign minister also indicated he will not return a long-postponed visit to Japan in the near future, said Sakurauchi who is chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship League under the Japanese Diet (parliament).

Sakurauchi said during the meeting he stressed that the Soviet Union should discuss with Japan the issues of the northern islands and cited the Soviet promises about the discussion during formal Soviet-Japanese contacts in nearly 30 years.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said on August 28 that in order to improve Japanese-Soviet relations the issues of Japanese northern territories should first be settled.

Sakurauchi led a Japanese-Soviet Friendship League delegation to arrive here on August 28 for a visit to the Soviet Union.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF LI PENG'S JAPAN VISIT

Meets With Nakasone

OW311638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here today that Japan and China share common views on many political, economic and security problems and he believed that friendly cooperation between the two countries will continue for a long time to come.

Meeting with visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng at his official residence, Nakasone reviewed the Japan visit last November by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his own visit to China last March and expressed satisfaction with the consequentially closer ties between the two countries, which he said are developing steadily toward the 21st century on the basis of the four principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and longterm stability.

Li Peng, after conveying to Nakasone the regards from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, briefed the Japanese prime minister on the determination of the Chinese Government to practise an independent foreign policy. China is gravely concerned about the intensified arms race between the two superpowers in the past six months, Li said. With maintaining world peace as its general objective, China would like to keep its friendly ties with Japan going from generation to generation, no matter what the future international situation will tell, he added.

Referring to the Sino-Japanese trade relations, Li told his host that China would like to respond positively toward the hope expressed by many Japanese business leaders that China would purchase advanced energy and transportation equipment well as port facilities from Japan. However, he said, some conditions should be created which should include Japan's import of available Chinese products that are in Japan's need.

To elaborate his point, Li mentioned the favorable situation both in China's oil production and in agriculture in the past two years. This, Li said, has constituted favorable conditions for the promotion of trade between the two countries. Good political conditions have formed the basis for trade relations, and improved trade relations have embellished the friendship between the two countries, Li commented.

While expressing the determination that Japan would go on cooperating with China in the fields of energy, port and railway construction, Nakasone hoped that China should timely point out Japan's undue haste or shortsightedness in carrying out cooperation programs if there is any.

The Chinese vice-premier, who is to take part in the 30th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Japan Association of the Promotion of International Trade here, this morning called on the association's president, the 87-year-old Aichiro Fujiyama. Praising Fujiyama for his 30-year contributions to establishing friendly ties and technological and economic relations between the two countries, Li quoted a popular Chinese saying: "When drinking water, one is reminded of the well diggers."

In response, Fujiyama described the Japan-China relations as being at their "best time," which he said are most valuable for peace in Asia and the world at large. He also said he would go on making contributions to the strengthening of such friendly ties between the two countries until the last ounce of his effort.

In another development in the afternoon, the Chinese vice-premier met with Hikosaburo Okonogi, international trade and industry minister, and Noboru Takeshita, finance minister.

Meets Science Official

OW012002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today that China and Japan could expand their scientific and technological cooperation not only in individual projects but also in the fields of management and structuring. Meeting with Michiyuki Isurugi, director-general of the Japanese Science and Technology Agency this morning, Li said China is determined to realize its four modernizations, including the modernization in the scientific and technological field. Since Japan is a country with advanced science and technology, the two countries have bright prospects for cooperation in the field, he said.

On the Sino-Japanese agreement on atomic energy now under negotiation, Li Peng said that generally speaking there is smooth progress on the matter after a rather long period of talks. But the two sides have not entirely agreed with each other on some specific issues. He expressed the hope that a proper way could be found for conducting nuclear cooperation between the two countries. Citing a statement by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang that China neither supports nor encourages nuclear proliferation, Li said this indicates that China is committed not to helping any other country to develop nuclear weapons, including those having such potentials. The desire of China to develop atomic technology is aimed solely at maintaining the peace of mankind, Li stressed.

Isurugi extended warm welcome to his Chinese guests and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the cooperation between the two countries in various fields. He said cooperation in the field of atomic energy has also embarked upon a new stage. He also pointed to the increased exchanges between the two countries in the scientific and technological field.

Li Peng, on behalf of Fang Yi, minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, renewed an invitation to Isurugi to visit China. The Chinese vice-premier and his party also had talks this morning with leaders of Japan's atomic energy industry.

Discusses Trade Policy

OW021916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today that China's policy of opening to the outside world has reaped very good results and this policy will be continued for a long period of time. Li Peng said this in answering a question from a NHK T.V. reporter at Hotel New Otani here this afternoon. Li said since China began to pursue this policy, a good amount of foreign capital has flowed into China as investment, both individually and in joint ventures. He welcomed more foreign entrepreneurs to open plants in China.

Li Peng said China and Japan have already had very good relations of economic and technical cooperation. China will start implementing its 7th Five-Year Plan in 1986, during which energy, transportation, electronic, and information industries will be mainly developed. China wanted to enter into extensive cooperation with Japan in these fields which can be in varied forms, with direct investment of Japanese capital or through technical cooperation, Li said.

But, to do this, he added, there must be a very important condition that only when Japan accepts more Chinese export goods can it be possible for China to receive more Japanese goods.

Li Peng stressed that to adopt the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating domestic economy, namely the implementation of an economic reform constitute China's two basic state policies. The fact that China's open policy will be a long-term one is based on the facts: first, this policy has yielded very good results, promoted the development of China's economy and is beneficial to the Chinese people; second, China has been politically stable, and it can be said that China has settled the problem of choosing successors to the state leadership, thus providing an organizational guarantee for the continued pursuance of this policy, Li Peng pointed out.

Attends Trade Promotion Meeting

OW031425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 3 (XINHUA) -- More than 400 people, including Japanese Trade Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi and Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng, were present here today at a gathering for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese International Trade Promotion Association (ITPA). Acting ITPA Chairman Shigeichi Koga said on behalf of Chairman Aiichiro Fujiyama that the association, since its founding on September 22, 1954, has promoted Japanese trade with Oriental countries, and has established a close Japanese-Chinese friendship.

In his speech, Okonogi said this friendship has been developing since Japan and China normalized relations in 1972. Communication has been better and economic ties closer after General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party visited Japan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited China, he added.

Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, said on behalf of Li Peng and his council that the Japanese ITPA has contributed greatly in the past 30 years to the friendly cooperation between China and Japan in all fields.

Meeting-goers received a number of congratulatory messages, including ones sent by Nakasone, Chinese leaders Wang Zhen, Gu Mu, Chen Muhua, Zhang Jingfu and Song Ping, and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang. The Japanese ITPA held a grand reception after the meeting. Li Peng, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Japanese officials, including Masayoshi Ito and Yoshihiro Inayama, were present.

Discusses 5-Year Plan

OW031909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 3 (XINHUA) -- China expects Japan to react positively toward its 1986-1990 five-year plan, which will feature a number of major energy and transportation projects.

Addressing more than 400 Japanese business leaders at the Hotel New Otani here today, visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said the Seventh Five-Year Plan, which is still in the making, will call for broad cooperation with foreign countries in finance, technology, equipment, personnel training and other areas.

He assured the Japanese businessmen that China would like to provide Japan, its biggest trade partner, with more oil, coal and farm products. In turn, he said he hoped China would be able to buy more Japanese products.

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China's modernization, however, cannot continue to rely on imports, Li pointed out. Foreign technology, equipment, and cooperation therefore will be used to put China on the path to self sufficiency, Li said.

In his speech, the vice-premier reassured the Japanese businessmen that China's policy of opening toward the outside world will continue indefinitely. He hoped that cooperation between China and Japan would bring prosperity to both countries.

In the evening, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguan provided a reception. More than 200 Japanese attended.

Li, Abe Agree on SRV

OW031715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Li Peng, Abe Agree on Vietnam Question" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe shared common views on their respective country's relations with Vietnam, which they said could be improved if only Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchea. They said this during a banquet Abe gave in honor of Li Peng and his party here this evening.

Besides frank exchanges of views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern, the two sides also stressed the necessity of a broader cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic and technological fields. Li Peng also briefed Abe on the economic situation in China.

NAKASONE FAVORS JAPAN-PRC EDUCATION EXCHANGES

OW021036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday instructed Education Minister Yoshiro Mori to study ways of exchanging visits between educational staff of Japan and China and expanding contacts between the two countries' educational circles.

Reporting to Nakasone on his recent visit to China, Mori said China is carrying on an educational reform aimed at modernizing its program for education and keeping up with the development of education in the world.

Nakasone expressed his appreciation of the agreements on holding meetings of university presidents between China and Japan and increasing the quota of Chinese students in Japan.

XINHUA REPORTS ON DENG PUFANG VISIT TO HONG KONG

Governor Hosts Tea

OW311108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde and his wife invited Deng Pufang, deputy director of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, to a tea in the governor's house on 30 August afternoon. The hosts had a freindly conversation with their guest. Deng Pufang presented a fine cloisonne insignia of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped to the Hong Kong governor and his wife as a souvenir.

Also present at the tea party were Fang Xinrang, a responsible person of the Hong Kong Council for the Physically and Mentally Disabled; Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA; and Li Chuwen, deputy director of Hong Kong branch of XINHUA.

Speech at Exhibit Opening

OW040424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Hong Kong, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of paintings and calligraphies donated by Chinese painters and calligraphers, which was jointly sponsored by the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, the Hong Kong Council for the Physically and Mentally Disabled, and the Huarun (Group) Company, Ltd, opened at the Hong Kong Exhibition Center on the morning of 1 September.

Deng Pufang, deputy director of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped; Fang Xinrang, a responsible person of the Hond Kong Council for the Physically and Mentally Disabled; Zhang Jianhua, general manager of the Huarun (Group) Company, Ltd; Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA; and Mrs Youde, wife of the Hong Kong governor, as well as well known figures from various circles in Hong Kong totaling more than 1,000 attended the opening ceremony.

In his address, Deputy Director Deng Pufang time and again thanked departments concerned and friends which organized and gave assistance to the exhibition. He hoped that the exhibition would enhance the understanding between the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped and various circles in Hong Kong.

LI XIANNIAN GREETES TRUONG CHINH ON SRV HOLIDAY

OW011352 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] On 1 September, PRC President Li Xiannian addressed a message of greetings to SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the SRV's National Day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the SRV's National Day, on behalf of the Chinese people, may I convey to the Vietnamese people our holiday greetings. Because of the long-standing friendship between the two peoples of China and Vietnam and in the basic interests of the two countries, the government and people of China will continue to make tenacious efforts in safeguarding and developing this friendship.

GENG BIAO, OTHERS MEET WITH HOANG VAN HOAN

OW011654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with Hoang Van Hoan.

The meeting took place in Hoang Van Hoan's office. As Geng Biao, also vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, came to the office, Hoang Van Hoan warmly shook hands with him and embraced him, exchanging greetings with each other. Hoang told Geng that he was just back from Qingdao seaside resort where he went swimming everyday. Geng said he was very pleased to see Hoang in good health.

After the meeting, they had dinner together. Present on the occasion were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Yimang, president of the China Association for International Understanding.

ASEAN DUBS U.S. TEXTILE DUTY 'DISCRIMINATORY'

OW011222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, September 1 (XINHUA) -- ASEAN has noted that the new U.S. restrictions on textile imports are discriminatory especially towards the less developed and developing countries and will cause serious economic dislocation in those states, local press reported today. The United States is a major textile market for the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The ASEAN complaint was contained in a resolution adopted by the ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries (AFTEX) which met in Singapore last week. By imposing a countervailing duty on textile imports in to the American market, the federation said, the U.S. Government has completely disregarded its obligations and responsibilities under multilateral and bilateral agreements with its trade partners. The federation authorized its members to request their respective governments to take concerted actions against the American move.

The Philippine Foreign Ministry has described the American move as an unjustified attempt to undermine the agreement on international trade in textiles and the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. The ministry has directed its Embassy in Washington to join other ASEAN countries to protest the new U.S. rules.

Singapore was also reported to have accused the United States of being unfair towards developing countries which export textiles. A statement issued by that country's Trade Development Board said the new U.S. rules "could be used indiscriminately as a non-tariff barrier to disrupt trade."

FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER, PARTY ARRIVE

OW021210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine and his party flew in here this afternoon on a five-day visit to China at the invitation of State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua.

While in China, Laine is expected to exchange views with leading members of Chinese departments concerned on the development of bilateral economic and trade relations, briefing them Finland's economic situation and technical items and acquainting himself about the China's long-term development plan and technical transformation program. Laine's party includes representatives from more than 20 enterprises and companies.

Greeting the Finnish visitors at the airport were Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Finnish Ambassador to China Pentti Martin Suomela.

Talks with Chen Muhua

OW031017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks with Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine in the Great Hall of the People here today. During the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the growth of economic and trade relations between the two countries, and exchanged views on further expansion of such relations.

Chen said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Finland more than 30 years ago, their bilateral relations had been good, and a rapid growth of trade and development of economic cooperation had been registered. "Both the Chinese and Finnish Governments attach great importance to economic and trade cooperation, which has bright prospects," she said.

Laine said that the Finnish Government desired to explore new areas of economic and trade cooperation with the Chinese Government. He said that Finland appreciated very much China's economic policy of opening to the outside world and was interested in China's construction of special economic zones. He also noted China's efforts to draw up a legal framework for external economic ties.

Chen said that China desired to learn from Finland's experience and import its advanced technology. She said she was confident of a steady increase in the volume of trade between the two countries. "China and Finland have reached an agreement on investment protection, and there are good conditions for their cooperation. China welcomes Finnish enterprises to invest and participate in various forms of economic and technical cooperation," she said.

Also taking part in the talks were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Pentti Suomela, Finnish ambassador to China. Later, Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, met Laine and his party.

Laine Meets Wu Xueqian

OW031804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met Jermu Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade, and his party here today. They had a friendly conversation. Finnish Ambassador to China Pentti Suomela was present on the occasion.

Chen Muhua Hosts Banquet

OW031810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, gave a banquet for Jermu Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade, and his party here tonight. Both Chen and Laine made toasts at the banquet. Among those present were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Pentti Suomela, Finnish ambassador to China.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS ITALIAN LABOR MINISTER

OW010818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu had a friendly conversation with Italian Minister of Labor Gianni de Michelis here this morning. Present were Liang Geng, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Raffaele Marras, Italian ambassador to China. The Italian minister is leaving Beijing for home this evening.

PCI'S NATTA PLEDGES TO UPHOLD BERLINGUER LINE

OW311008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Rome, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Communist Party's [PCI] new general secretary, Alessandro Natta, today said he will uphold the party line devised by his predecessor, Enrico Berlinguer, who died June 11. Inaugurating the nationwide festival of L'UNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, Natta said, "We will adopt the strategy of socialist democratic reforms toward Italy and Europe. Our political line will not be prompted by sudden impulse." During the 17-day celebration, the party will hold 98 debates, discussing democracy, peace and world starvation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF LI XIANNIAN'S SFYR VISIT

Visits Shipyard

OW311357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian visited one of the three biggest Yugoslav shipyards -- Uljanik in Pula -- this morning.

Blaz Rocek, vice-president of the executive committee of the shipyard, told the Chinese president that the 128-year-old shipyard with nearly 7,000 workers has built 220 passenger and cargo ships, oil tankers, submarines and other types of ships from 5,000 to 270,000 dwt each. When Blaz Rocek said that five 5,000-ton ships built in this shipyard were delivered in 1982 to China's Yangtze River Shipping Company in Hubei Province, President Li told him that "Hubei is my native place."

Li said that he came here to have a look and learn from the Yugoslav people and hoped the economic and technological cooperation between China and Yugoslavia will be strengthened.

Later, President Li and his party toured a ship-building berth, a diesel engine manufacturing workshop and an electric power equipment workshop. Wherever they went the Chinese visitors were accorded a warm welcome by hundreds of workers. President Li also toured the world-known Roman amphitheatre, which was built nearly 2,000 years ago in Pula. Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, was accompanying President Li on his visit.

Meets Guinea-Bissau President

OW311092 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian conversed firendly this afternoon at his residence at Brioni with Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Both Li Xiannian and Joao Bernardo Vieira are now visiting Yugoslavia.

During the more than one hour meeting, the two presidents informed each other about the developments in Asia and Africa. They expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Guinea-Bissau. Present on the occasion were Bernardino Cardoso, state secretary for international cooperation of Guinea-Bissau, and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.

Tours Port, Resort

OW011328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Portoroz, Yugoslavia, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian described his Adriatic cruise today as "wonderful." Li left the Croatian island of Brioni at 9:00 a.m. aboard the Jadranka for two-and-a-half-hour cruise.

Arriving at Portoroz in Slovenia, the Chinese leader was greeted by France Popit, president of the Presidency of Slovenia, Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia, and other local officials. Two Pioneers presented a bouquet to President Li at the wharf. Li and his party then toured the port and tourist facilities. Portoroz is a popular bathing resort on Piran Bay in the Istrian peninsula.

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Protected on the north by vine-covered hills, it has lush Mediterranean vegetation and abounds with flowers, particularly roses, from which the town gets its name: "Port of Roses".

France Popit hosted a luncheon in honor of the Chinese president at the "Emona" Hotel. Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, accompanied President Li and his party. President Li is scheduled to return to Brioni later this afternoon.

Arrives in Zagreb

OW021616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian arrived in Zagreb, capital of the Republic of Croatia and the second largest city of Yugoslavia, from Brioni via Pula by special plane this afternoon to continue his visit to the country.

Upon his arrival at the local airport in the company of Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, the Chinese leader was greeted at the airport by Jaksa Petric, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Croatia; Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Republic of Croatia; and other local officials. President Li is expected to cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the exhibition on "The Culture of Ancient China" here later this afternoon and to attend a dinner in his honor hosted by Jaksa Petric in the evening. Arriving at the same time were President Li's entourage including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-foreign minister; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Attends Chinese Exhibition

OW021922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian attended here this afternoon the opening ceremony of an exhibition on "The Culture of Ancient China." The Chinese president came to the ceremony directly from the airport of Zagreb, where he will pay a one-day visit. He wrote in a visitor's book after he saw the exhibition, "It is a great event that deserves congratulation in the field of cultural exchange between China and Yugoslavia, and will promote the understanding and friendship of our two peoples."

Jaksa Petric, president of the Presidency of the Croatia Republic, said at the ceremony that the exhibition was "a concrete result of the efforts of the Yugoslav and Chinese peoples to strengthen their understanding and friendship."

Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription for this occasion: "The Chinese-Yugoslav friendship remains ever-green." The inscription in Chinese was posted at the entrance of the exhibition hall.

The exhibition presents some 150 works of exceptional cultural and artistic significance covering the span from the Neolithic period to the reign of the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), and encompassing 8,000 years of Chinese culture. The exhibits include stone axes, prophetic writings on animal bones, bronze ritual vessels, woven silk, jade artifacts, astronomical manuscripts.

More than 500 well-known people in the political, cultural and press circles in Zagreb City attended the ceremony.

Praises Croatia at Banquet

OW022048 Beijing XINHUA in English 2042 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian paid high tribute here this evening to the Socialist Republic of Croatia for playing a positive role in furthering Sino-Yugoslav friendly relations and cooperation. Li was speaking at a dinner in his honor hosted by Jaksa Petric, president of the Presidency of the Republic. He flew into Zagreb, capital of the Republic, from Brioni this afternoon.

In his toast, Petric said, "It is our great pleasure that both Yugoslavia and China give first priority to the extensive cooperation under the present turbulent situation which might bring about crisis." He said Yugoslavia firmly stands for world peace and security and equal dialogue among all countries, because only under peaceful conditions can the people of the world enjoy prosperity, development and happiness.

In reply, President Li praised Croatia for its great achievements in socialist construction and its unique contribution to the realization of socialist self-management and Yugoslavia's nonaligned foreign policy. He added that the experiment of workers' self-management and the Brioni Declaration that heralded the Non-aligned Movement all started in this Republic and have yielded fruitful results. The Chinese president also wished the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia grow closer.

A host of Croatia's party and government leaders including Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, attended the dinner. President Li's entourage, including Mao Jianxiu and Gong Dafei, were also present.

Arrives in Belgrade

OW030931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian flew in from Zagreb this morning on the last leg of his week-long state visit to this country. The Chinese leader was warmly greeted at the airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Presidency, and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

Informed sources said that President Li is scheduled to spend two days in the capital and will hold talks with Yugoslav leaders on international issues of common concern and the all-round development of bilateral relations and cooperation. The president's party returned on the same plane.

Greeted by Djuranovic

OW031128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian was welcomed to Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, with red carpet and a booming 21-gun salute this morning when he flew in from Zagreb.

Belgrade is the last leg of Li's week-long state visit to this country at the invitation of the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia.

He is expected to spend two days in the capital and hold talks with Yugoslav leaders on international issues of common concern and the all-round development of bilateral relations and cooperation this afternoon.

The Chinese leader was greeted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Presidency. The plane carrying President Li touched down at the Belgrade airport at 9:30 a.m. local time where the flags of China and Yugoslavia were hoisted side by side.

As President Li alighted from the plane in the company of Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, President Djuranovic walked up to him and shook hands with and embraced him. While a 21-gun salute rang out over the airport, the two leaders exchanged greetings with each other. Li told his welcoming host: "I longed to visit Yugoslavia for a long time." A welcome ceremony was held at the airport. President Li and Djuranovic stood side by side as a military band played the national anthems of China and Yugoslavia. The 75-year-old Chinese leader then strode past an honor guard of the Yugoslav People's Army in the company of Djuranovic.

After the ceremony, President Li, together with President Djuranovic, got into a limousine and drove to the "White House" in downtown Belgrade, where he will stay, through the main thoroughfares bedecked with Chinese and Yugoslav flags. Also present at the airport were Dusan Alimovic, president of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; and other high-ranking officials and generals. The president's party, including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice foreign minister; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia, arrived on the same plane.

Visits Tito's Tomb

OW031347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian placed a bunch of 88 red carnations on the tomb of the late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito here this morning. The number of flowers matches Tito's age, who died in 1980. Li Xiannian observed a moment of silence before the white marble tomb, which is in the greenhouse of his former residence on Uzic Street. The Chinese president wrote in the visitor's book: "Eternal glory to great Marxist Comrade Tito!"

President Li and his party then went round Tito's former residence, where he had lived and worked for 36 years. The Chinese guests viewed the sitting room, office, library and billiard room. President Li was accompanied by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Begins Talks With Djuranovic

OW031645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Li Xiannian, Djuranovic Start Talks in Belgrade" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian of China and President Veselin Djuranovic of the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia began official talks here this afternoon.

The two leaders are believed to exchange views on major international issues of common interest and the all-round development of friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia. President Li flew in from Zagreb this morning.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-foreign minister; Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others. On the Yugoslav side were Raif Dizdarevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; S. Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China; and others.

Discuss Talks

OW032204 Beijing XINHUA in English 2138 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Li Xiannian, Veselin Djuranovic Satisfied With Sino-Yugoslav Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic today expressed their satisfaction at the development of friendly relations and cooperation between their countries. They made the comment in their two-and-a-half hour talks held there this afternoon.

Djuranovic said the Yugoslav leadership and people attach great importance to the friendly relations with China, which have been established on a sound basis and the principles of full equality, mutual respect and independence.

Li Xiannian described the relations between the two parties and two countries as "excellent". He said: "With the joint efforts by the two sides, trade and economic cooperation between the two countries have taken a favourable turn this year." "Our relations are genuine, equal and comradely," he added.

Both sides stressed that the two countries build socialism with characteristics of their own in accordance with each other's concrete conditions. The two sides also explored ways to strengthen cooperation in the economic and other fields. President Li also briefed Djuranovic on China's domestic situation.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia. Present on the Yugoslav side were Raif Dizdarevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; and S. Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

Discuss World Issues

OW032213 Beijing XINHUA in English 2144 GMT 3 Aug 84

["Li Xiannian, Veselin Djuranovic Discuss International Situation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic shared "identical or similar views" on international issues covered in their talks here this afternoon. This was disclosed by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here after the two-and-a-half-hour talks.

President Li was quoted as saying that the world tension has been growing instead of easing, as the two military blocs are sharply confronted with each other in Europe, and there is no tranquility in other parts of the world either. However, he added, peace can be preserved so long as the peace-loving countries and peoples strengthen their unity and carry out an unrelenting struggle.

Djuranovic agreed with Li and said the world today is faced with the most unfavorable international conditions since World War Two, which are characterized by the sharpening contradictions between the two military blocs. At present, he said, the Nonaligned Movement can play its role through political efforts.

President Li appreciated the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in the current international life and Yugoslavia's great contributions to the movement. The two sides also agreed that the current world economic situation is grave. Djuranovic said that today's debt problem of the developing countries has become a political issue.

Feted at Banquet

OW032155 Beijing XINHUA in English 2126 GMT 3 Sep 84

["President Li Xiannian Honored at State Banquet in Belgrade" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic gave a **grand** banquet here this evening to welcome Chinese President Li Xiannian, who is here on a state visit. The host and guest in their toasts emphasized their common desire to carry forward the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

President Djuranovic said both Yugoslavia and China "attach great importance to the development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two socialist countries." He stressed that the Yugoslav-Chinese relations are characterized by full mutual respect and understanding. He said: "We both abide by the principles of peaceful co-existence, equality, democratic cooperation, independence of the peoples of our two countries and the world, mutual respect among all countries and non-interference. These principles form a reliable cornerstone of our relationship and our similar activities in the international community." While the cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in the fields of party relationship, culture and education is "successful", he noted, their economic cooperation is "still unsatisfactory." He called for developing an all-round cooperation on a solid foundation between the two countries.

On the world situation, the Yugoslav leader pointed out that the desire of the blocs for domination and expansion of their influence has been threatening the independence of various countries, and small countries in particular. He stressed that any major international issue must be solved through consultations "on the basis of the principles of the non-aligned policy." "It is a firm policy of the people of Yugoslavia to further develop the socialist self-management system and maintain unity and amity and our non-aligned policy," he declared.

In response, President Li said the Chinese and Yugoslav people are closely linked by their similar experience in struggle and common revolutionary ideals. He recalled that the historic visit to China by late President Tito in 1977 was an important milestone in the history of Sino-Yugoslav relations.

The ensuing exchange of visits by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Markovic have further contributed significantly to the development of these relations, he said.

"In our mutual relations", he stressed, "we both firmly abide by the basic principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, thereby guaranteeing a smooth development of our relations." He assured his host of China's continued efforts to open up a still better vista for the Sino-Yugoslav friendly relations and cooperation.

Li spoke highly of the great achievements made by the Yugoslav people in building their country into a prosperous and happy socialist state. He also paid high tribute to the Yugoslav communists and people for resolutely standing up to external pressure, safeguarding their independence and sovereignty, and firmly marching on the road they have chosen.

Reiterating China's support for the Nonaligned Movement, he declared that China will, as always, firmly stand together with Yugoslavia and other nonaligned and all peace-loving countries in opposing power politics, stopping arms race, easing international tension, defending world peace, and establishing fair and reasonable international economic relations.

Among those present at the banquet were Dusan Alimpic, president of the Federal Assembly; Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marjan Rozic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia; and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia. Also present on the occasion were President Li's entourage, including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Discusses Socialism

OW032032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 3 Sep 84

["No Invariable Model for Building Socialism, Says Chinese President" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here this evening that it is the inalienable right of the people of every country to build socialism in light of their own country's actual conditions. "This is a basic principle that must be observed to ensure victory in socialist construction," he emphasized. He declared that "there is no invariable model for building socialism." Li Xiannian made the point at a state banquet in his honor hosted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency. He flew in here from Zagreb this morning.

He said, "Yugoslavia's unswerving struggle to defend this right and principle has now admiration and appreciation from the people of the whole world." The Yugoslav Communists, he noted, have integrated the basic principles of Marxism with Yugoslavia's own conditions and established a socialist system characterized by a system of self-management, thus providing fresh experience for the cause of building socialism.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS, FETES MALIAN DELEGATION

OW021258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and member of the committee's Secretariat, met a group of officials from Mali's ruling party, the People's Democratic Union, here today.

The group is led by Baye ag Mohamed, member of the Executive Bureau and deputy secretary for Organization of the Central Committee of the Malian Union.

Xi Zhongxun briefed the visitors about how the Chinese Communist Party has led the Chinese people in developing the national economy and raising the people's living standard.

Mohamed told the hosts that their tour of Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Urumqi was most rewarding. He also hoped that relations between the Malian Union and the Chinese Communist Party would be further strengthened.

After the meeting, Xi Zhongxun hosted a dinner in honor of the visitors. The Malian visitors are scheduled to leave for home tonight.

JI PENGFEI MEETS MAURITIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW031309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here today a Mauritian Government cultural delegation led by Armoogum Parsooramen, minister of education, arts and culture.

During the meeting at the Great Hall of the People, Ji Pengfei said that China and Mauritius have a lot in common in both economic construction and views on international affairs. He said that he hopes this good relationship will be further developed in the future.

Parsooramen expressed the same desire and reaffirmed the Mauritian Government's stand to recognize only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China. He said that his current visit is a fruitful one. Prior to the meeting, Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Minister Parsooramen signed the 1985-1986 executive program for cultural exchanges and cooperation.

The Mauritian delegation arrived in Beijing on August 30 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. It will also visit Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

UN DELEGATE HITS ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANON

OW311000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] United Nations, August 30 (XINHUA) -- China today denounced Israel's "forcible occupation" of southern Lebanon and expressed its support for the struggle of the Lebanese people and their government.

Liang Yufan, deputy permanent representative of China to the United Nations, made that statement at the UN Security Council meeting this afternoon. The Council has been discussing Lebanon at the request of that nation's representative.

"The Chinese Government and people condemn Israel's forcible occupation of southern Lebanon, the western al-Biqa' and the Rashaya region and its atrocities perpetrated against the Lebanese people, and support the struggle of the Lebanese people and the legitimate demands of the Lebanese Government," said Liang.

Liang said that the perverse acts of the Israeli aggressor troops "have reduced Lebanon to a devastated land where the people live in dire misery. As the Lebanese Government has pointed out time and again, the Israeli practices in Lebanon have seriously violated international law and the international conventions and charter of the United Nations. Israel should be righteously condemned by all the justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world."

He reiterated that the Security Council should play an active role on the question of Lebanon and should implement with earnest the relevant resolutions it had adopted and, in the meantime, consider other practical measures in light of the circumstances so as to preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and eliminate foreign aggression and interference.

"The key to the solution of the Lebanese question is the withdrawal of Israeli troops," he said.

NPC OFFICIALS MEET CAMEROONIAN LEGISLATORS

OW011552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a delegation from the Cameroon National Assembly led by its president, Solomon Tandeng Muna, here this evening.

Muna said he was now having a stay in Beijing on his way home after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and he was glad to have the opportunity to see the great country.

Liao extended a warm welcome to the Cameroon guests and praised Cameroon for its achievements in economic construction. China and Cameroon should learn from each other and advance together, Liao said.

Muna replied that "this is the aim of our two countries' cooperation." The meeting was followed by a banquet given by the NPC Standing Committee. Liao Hansheng presided over the banquet.

Present at the banquet were He Ying, member of the NPC Standing Committee, and John Nkengong Monie, Cameroon ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS EIGHT HEBEI COUNTIES

OW030837 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, inspected eight counties -- Funing, Leting, Luanxian, Qianan, Qianxi, Zunhua, Kuancheng, and Kinglong -- in Hebei Province 23-26 August. During the inspection, he told the cadres and masses emphatically that all projects must be accomplished around the main goal, the four modernizations; and that they must work hard to develop production, so that the state and the people will become affluent earlier.

Accompanied by Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Hebei, Comrade Hu Yaobang departed Beidaihe by car, inspecting one county after another, beginning with Funing, then Leting, Luanxian, and other counties located in the Yanshan range. It is already early autumn in the lofty mountains on both sides of the Great Wall. Comrade Hu Yaobang visited small villages, called on a number of families in some valleys, inquired about their production, inspected the Luan He and the Deheiding Dams, and heard local comrades' reports.

On 23 August Comrade Hu Yaobang and his party visited Funing County. After hearing a report by a leading comrade of the county party committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Following the adoption of various systems of responsibility in agricultural production in the rural areas, leading cadres should no longer follow the previous old methods, such as mechanically transmitting the higher authorities' orders, tabulating output, and hastening the peasants to plant or reap, in leading agricultural production. They must work in a down-to-earth manner, and think of effective ways to help the peasants become affluent. He also reminded the cadres that, when there is an oversupply of foodgrain, instead of relying on state procurement, they should process the foodgrain locally; not only will that reduce the pressure on transportation, but it will also increase the peasants' income more quickly. He said: Locally produced foodgrain should mainly be processed into feed and food. He added that, whenever possible, other sideline agricultural products should also be initially processed on the spot; but this requires encouragement and support for those households engaged in the processing industry, individually or collectively. Leading authorities should assist them by giving technical guidance and economic information.

In Qianan County a leading comrade of the county party committee reported a problem of cotton overstocking. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The rural areas are producing more, and some comrades do not know what to do with the surplus. This requires our comrades to study the new situation, and solve the new problem. In addition to developing the processing industry, we should also broaden the channels of circulation, and encourage the peasants to market their products in nearby, or distant localities. He said: Certain comrades are extremely narrow-minded regarding production in the rural areas. He pointed out: In future, rural areas' production projects should at least include the following: 1) producing economic crops as well as foodgrain; 2) breeding fowl, livestock and aquatic products; 3) allowing the masses to tap the resources of small mines; 4) the processing industry; 5) a commercial transport service; 6) catering services, such as restaurants, hotels, tourism; 7) building small energy projects; and 8) the building trade.

During the 4-day inspection trip, Comrade Hu Yaobang visited high mountains and valleys, inspected irrigation projects and pastures, and extensive contacts with the masses, and had enthusiastic discussions with comrades of various localities about the development of production and how to make the country and the people more prosperous.

He said: To boost their agricultural production, Zhangjiakou, Tangshan, and Chengde prefectures must intensify their efforts to develop animal husbandry. They must energetically develop the breeding of dairy and beef cattle, and adopt advanced foreign technology in breeding beef cattle, to shorten the cattle's maturing period to 18 months, or even less. On 25 August Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Zunhua County. Looking at the rolling green hills, he proposed to the comrades of the county party committee that they should go all out to develop animal husbandry, especially dairy cattle and dairy goats in these mountains, where there is fine-quality forage grass. He said: It would not be profitable, and therefore impractical, for each family to raise a goat or two. They should contract the business to fulltime goatherds, and then divide the profits at year end. Households, or even villages, engaged in fulltime cattle or sheep raising should be encouraged. When a village has several dozen cattle and several hundred goats, it can set up its own dairy plant.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed the need to afforest the barren hills. He said: Greater efforts must be exerted to afforest and develop them. Our afforestation policies were too rigid, and when the trees were growing well were not effectively checked. We must now give all-out support to the peasants to plant trees and uphold the policy -- which will remain unchanged for a long period -- that trees be owned by whoever plants them. He added: In promoting afforestation, we should encourage direct seeding. Owing to various factors, serial seeding can only gradually be developed each year, and transplanting trees is practical only in urban areas or along highways. Such being the case, direct, intensive seeding should be encouraged. This will enable young trees to grow up faster and become big enough to cover and protect the soil in 3 to 4 years.

While inspecting Xinglong County, Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Huangmeizni Village, situated in a valley, and inquired in detail about the production and life of two families engaged in forestry production. He pointed out that the contract system is good because it is conducive to developing production and arousing the masses' initiative. On being informed that the county is advanced in developing mountainous resources, he said that mountainous areas have great production potential. He hailed the county for having successfully developed the industry of processing dried and fresh fruit, and hoped that it would continue to be a leader in developing mountain resources.

During the inspection, Comrade Hu Yaobang also made a special trip to the main sluice, which controls the water diverted from the Luan He. He inspected the entrance and exits of a 12-km tunnel, and descended to the bottom of the tunnel from the No 9 slant hole to inspect discharge from the tunnel. On the worksite of the Daheiding Dam, he pointed out to the leading comrades in charge that they should broaden the avenues of production by fully utilizing the dam's resources, and that they can increase the workers income by carrying out production of a development nature with the local peasants.

While hearing a report by leading comrades of the Luanxian County party committee on how the country has been utilizing the Luan He and developing inland river transportation Comrade Hu Yaobang urged them to inspect the Luan He, and take a walk along the river themselves. He said: A man does not merely depend on books for his knowledge and, according to the Marxist theory of cognition, accurate knowledge in books also comes from practical experience.

While inspecting other localities, Comrade Hu Yaobang also spoke about intensifying study to keep up with the needs of the four modernizations. He said: We still lack the necessary knowledge and advanced operational and administrative experiences for the four modernizations.

Our previous experiences in leading production are mostly useless or outmoded. We must therefore learn new things and accumulate new experiences. We hope we shall make fewer mistakes and pay a less costly price. The party Central Committee's measure, adopted after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, namely, consulting everyone when problems arise, is correct. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The CPC, from the Central Committee to the grassroot organs, is now facing a problem of restudy. While investigation is the best way to study, opening to the outside world is also another method. Opening to the outside world has two aspects: to open China to other countries, and to open one locality to other provinces and cities. Closing our country to international intercourse, or shutting our eyes and turning a deaf ear to everything, is completely wrong.

HU QILI, TIAN JIYUN CONTINUE XIZANG INSPECTION

Visit Xigatse PLA Units

HK010227 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] While investigating, studying, and guiding work in Xigatse Prefecture, Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, made a special trip to rural specialized households, road maintenance workers in the mountains, and PLA commanders and fighters guarding the border, to convey to them the cordial regards and concern of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. They also encouraged the peasants and herdsmen to go all-out in developing production, get rich through hard work, and make still greater contributions to invigorating Xizang's economy.

Comrade Tian Jiyun said: Experience tells us that the more production develops, the more necessary it is to promote exchange and enliven circulation, and hence more people engaged in commerce are needed. In the future quite a number of peasants in our country will be operating businesses. The economy cannot be enlivened by relying only on state-owned commerce.

Visit Frontier Units

OW031339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 1 Sep 84

[By reporters Wang Changkuan and Lu Guoyuan]

[Text] Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, called on PLA border defense fighters stationed on the motherland's southwest frontier during their tour of Xizang to conduct investigations and study, and give work guidance.

On 30 August Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun arrived at the No 3 border defense company of a certain unit under the Xizang Military Region, stationed on a mountain 4,500 meters above sea level. They asked the fighters about their work, study, life, and training. Comrade Tian Jiyun said: On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Hu Qili and I express our heartfelt gratitude to the heroic PLA fighters safeguarding the motherland's southwest frontier and the roof of the world. Comrade Hu Qili encouraged the commanders and fighters to "defy the cold in snow-clad mountains, and serve the people with utter devotion."

On 28 August Comrade Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun called on the No 1 border defense company of a certain unit under the Xizang Military Region, in drizzling rain. Comrade Hu Qili asked the commanders and fighters: Do you have any difficulty needing the assistance of logistic departments? After hearing the company leader's briefing on how the commanders and fighters fought heroically for 4 days and nights to extinguish a forest fire, Comrade Hu Qili said: In our country, where there is danger and difficulty, there is the People's Army.

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Comrade Tian Jiyun praised the company commanders and fighters as "heroes, defending the motherland's frontier and vanguards, safeguarding the four modernization."

Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun also called on leading cadres at and above divisional level in the Xizang Military Region. They called on the vast number of commanders and fighters of the Military Region, while safeguarding the frontier, to assist the local people in building and bringing prosperity to the frontier, and maintaining closer relations between army men and civilians by unfolding activities to jointly build spiritual civilization, and supporting the local people with intellectual resources.

Urge 'Freer Hand' for Region

OW011840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Lhasa, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The Tibetan people should be given a freer hand in developing their economy and economic policies there should be further relaxed, two Chinese leading officials said here after a 13-day tour of the region.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and Tian Jiyun, vice-premier, visited Tibet from August 19 to 31. They travelled more than 2,000 kilometers to inspect stockraising and farming areas and factories, visit frontier guards, and hold discussions with local leaders.

Hu and Tian said all economic policies should match specific conditions of Tibet to help enliven its economy and arouse the initiative of its people and to enable them to get better off as quickly as possible. The region still needed financial subsidies from the central government and economic and technical aid from other provinces, to help overcome backwardness, they said. But the subsidies and aid should mainly be used to strengthen the vitality and dynamism of Tibet's economy.

The diligence and intelligence of the Tibetan people should be brought into full play, they said, noting that the central government should not take care of everything. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the backbone of Tibet's economy, and policies in these areas should be further relaxed according to the wishes of the local peasants and herdsmen, Hu and Tian said. Individual management should be the main form of management in the agricultural and stockraising areas, and the market economy should be expanded, they added.

They also suggested that more small hydropower stations should be built, and efforts made to utilize wind power and solar and geothermal energy. They further agreed that tourism and foreign trade should be developed in Tibet.

Conclude Xizang Tour

OW011234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Lhasa, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, concluded a 13-day investigation tour of Xizang and left Lhasa for Beijing by plane on 31 August.

During their tour in Xizang, they held several rounds of discussions with autonomous regional party, government, and Army leaders and drove over 2,000 km in mountainous areas that are more than 5,000 meters above sea level visiting pastoral and farming areas, factories, and PLA units to conduct extensive investigation and study and to seek ways to quicken the pace of economic development in Xizang and enable the people of all nationalities there to become well off as quickly as possible.

Comrade Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun pointed out: In order to promote Xizang's economy, it is necessary to study its special characteristics, proceed from its actual conditions, adopt flexible policies to enliven the economy, and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people in developing production in order to increase the vitality of Xizang's economy and enable the 1.9 million Tibetan people in Xizang to become rich as quickly as possible.

When visiting personnel from various localities and people of various nationalities who have come to help Xizang's development, Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun said: You have performed meritorious services in building Xizang and the frontier. The motherland and its people shall never forget you.

Visiting frontier PLA units, Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun praised the commanders and fighters as heroes defending the motherland's frontiers and as vanguards safeguarding the modernization drive. They encouraged the commanders to defy the cold in high, mountainous areas and serve the people with utter devotion.

During their visits to such famous monasteries as the Potala Palace and the Zhebung Monastery, they reaffirmed the party's policy on religion and ensured the Tibetan people of freedom of religion and urged the monastery lamas to take good care of the monasteries.

Further Details

HK010208 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hu Qili, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, left Lhasa by civil airliner for Beijing on 31 August at the conclusion of their investigation, study, and guidance work in Xizang. Also leaving were Liu Yi, minister of commerce, and Zhao Weichen, deputy head of the State Council consultative group on economic work in Xizang and vice chairman of the State Economic Commission.

Responsible comrades of the party and government in the region Yin Fatang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, and Doujiecaidan, and Xizang Military District Commander (Jiang Hongquan) saw them off at the airport.

Comrade Hu Qili said to a radio reporter at the airport: During our investigation and study, we have seen the relatively good success achieved by the regional CPC committee and government in implementing the forum on work in Xizang convened by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat. This is an excellent beginning to healthy development. We hope that, proceeding from its actual conditions, Xizang will further open up and enliven its work, and that the vitality of Xizang's economy will be fully mobilized and its economy promoted, so that the people of Xizang can get rich as quickly as possible.

Comrade Tian Jiyun then said: The region has scored great achievements in the past. It has excellent prospects and potentials. There are great opportunities for work here.

Discuss Tour Results

HK030307 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] After their 13-day investigation and study in Xizang, CPC Central Committee Secretariat member Hu Qili and State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun pointed out: The strategic ideology for developing Xizang's economy should be to base all efforts on Xizang realities, relax, enliven, and fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for developing production, strengthen the internal vitality of the region's economy, and invigorate the Xizang economy, so that the 1.9 million people of the region can get rich as quickly as possible.

Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun held many discussions with leading cadres of the party, government, and Army of the region. They also journeyed 2,00 kilometers and went to a height of 5,000 meters above sea-level on their visits to pastoral and agricultural areas, factories, and PLA units to investigate and study. They probed ways of speeding up Xizang's economic construction to enable the people of the region to get rich as quickly as possible.

Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun pointed out: In order to promote Xizang's economy, it is necessary to study its special features. There has been no fundamental change in the backwardness of the productive forces since Xizang passed from the long period of the rural serf social system into socialism. The state has provided Xizang with large sums in financial subsidies and the interior has provided support in various fields. These are not only essential for changing the backward state of Xizang but must also continue in the future. However, state subsidies and support from the interior should mainly be used in strengthening the internal vitality of Xizang's economy. It is necessary to adopt policies beneficial to and promoting the development of Xizang's economy, to rely on the hard work and wisdom of the people of all nationalities in Xizang, and to make arduous efforts to bring Xizang's economy into a benign cycle. This should become the starting point in formulating Xizang's economic policies in the future.

On how to strengthen the internal vitality of Xizang's economy, Comrade Hu Qili said: The state cannot take care of everything in developing Xizang's economy. Only by making the change from a supply economy to an operational economy and giving free rein to the masses to do things can we mobilize the masses' enthusiasm to the maximum and bring into full play their wisdom and talent, and thus get rich more quickly.

Tian Jiyun said: In enlivening, Xizang's economy, it is necessary to begin by relaxing things. In the past there were too many and too rigid controls; the tighter the control, the narrower the road became, and fewer things were available. In the spirit of reform, we must further relax the policies to ensure that those running operations can gain greater benefit and that their enthusiasm for developing production can be fully mobilized.

Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun pointed out: Promoting animal husbandry and agricultural production is the basis of developing Xizang's economy. Xizang's policies on animal husbandry and agriculture must persistently be based on reality and relaxed still more in accordance with the desires of the peasants and herdsmen, so that production relations will fully suit the level of development of productive forces in Xizang in the current state. As far as operational methods are concerned, individual operations should be the dominant factor. In circulation, we should vigorously develop market economy.

Speaking on energy construction and the transport and communications problems in Xizang, Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun pointed out: In energy construction it is necessary to focus on small-scale projects and those operated by the masses themselves, and vigorously develop small hydroelectric stations.

At the same time, we should fully utilize the fruits of modern science and technology and vigorously promote the use of wind and solar energy and terrestrial heat. This is the orientation for energy construction in Xizang.

In developing transport in Xizang, it is necessary to make full use of air, land, and water. We should develop modern means of transport and also launch the masses to revive and develop traditional transport means such as donkey carts, hand-carts, and cattle-hide rafts, to improve Xizang's transport capacity.

Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun held: In invigorating Xizang's economy, it is also necessary to take full advantage of the region's superior features in resources and vigorously develop tourism and foreign trade. Xizang is the roof of the world. It has exotic scenery and a rich historical and cultural heritage. There are very great potentials for developing tourism. Tourism should be assigned an important position in Xizang's economy, and conditions should be created for gradually developing it. At present, the state, the collective, and the individual can all operate tourism. Making a success of running tourism will not only yield economic benefit but can also promote the progress of Xizang from being closed to being open. Border trade should also be further developed.

Everywhere they went during their investigation and study, Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun extended cordial regards to the people on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. When visiting famous temples and monasteries such as the Potala Palace, Zhashilun Monastery, Dazhao Monastery, and Zhebeng Monastery, they reiterated the party's policy on religion and guaranteed that the people of Xizang would have freedom of religious belief. They also urged the lamas in the temples and monasteries: The many temples and monasteries in Xizang are not only centers of religious activity but also constitute an important part of the Chinese nation's cultural heritage: they must be looked after with care.

Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun held a talk with responsible persons of the party, government, and Army in Xizang on 30 August. Hu Qili said: After the central authorities convened a forum on work in Xizang last spring, the regional CPC Committee immediately took active and resolute steps to implement the spirit of the forum. The masses have shown an enthusiastic and positive response.

Hu Qili pointed out: At present the whole country is carrying out reforms, and the situation is very good. The question of how in the future Xizang will further promote reforms in all fields is the key to better implementing the central instructions on enabling the people of Xizang to get rich as quickly as possible.

Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun also met a number of responsible persons from various provinces and municipalities engaged in projects to aid Xizang and extended comfort to the workers and technicians working on these projects. They highly praised their work achievements and urged them to be painstaking in organization and construction and fulfill with high speed and quality the tasks assigned by the central authorities.

TIAN JIYUN ANNOUNCES FOOD INDUSTRY REFORMS

OW031648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Vice-Premier Outlines Shake-up in Food Industry" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun today announced major reforms in the management of China's food industry. The State Council has decided to give the China Food Industry Association overall control of the country's industry, Tian told a national conference now in session here. The State Economic Commission will establish a food industry office and a food industry technology development corporation.

"The organizations will help formulate policies and regulations concerning food industry development," the vice-premier said. They would also draw up development plans, provide information and spread new technology.

Tian told local authorities and food departments not to stick rigidly to grain quotas when buying from peasants. There should be no limits on the amounts bought when the peasants want to sell more grain, the vice-premier said. Rural marketing and supply cooperatives, other collective economic organizations and individuals will be allowed to buy grain on the open market for processing food, he told the conference.

Party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun and Song Ping received the delegates to the conference in the Great Hall of the People later today.

Addresses Food Conference

OW040200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 3 Sep 84

[By reporter Shi Baohua]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA) -- Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, announced at a national conference on food industry this afternoon: When peasants want to sell their surplus grain after fulfilling the grain purchase quotas set by the state, governments and food departments at various levels must not impose any limits on the amount purchased or refuse to buy, but purchase such surplus grain at the increased price for grain sold in excess of the fixed quotas. Where the reversed ratio of three to seven is practiced in calculating the price [yi shi xing dao san qi bi li ji jia di 1571 1395 5887 0227 0005 0003 3024 0173 6060 0116 4104], peasants' surplus grain may continue to be purchased according to this price ratio.

Tian Jiyun said: This policy is formulated according to instructions from the party Central Committee and the State Council. He pointed out: The purchase of autumn grain will start soon. To continue to protect and encourage peasants' initiative in increasing grain production, we hereby announce this policy, a notice to reassure the people, which must be resolutely implemented in all localities.

Tian Jiyun said: In implementing this policy, it is necessary to permit multichannel operation and to allow supply and marketing cooperatives, other collective economic organizations, and individuals to buy freely various kinds of grain on peasants' markets and to process and sell food products, fodder, or other grain products. They may also transport grain over a long distance for sale in order to redistribute surplus grain.

Tian Jiyun said: Commercial and food departments at various levels must try in every possible way to set up more commercial networks and establishments and to increase their storage and transport capabilities in order to reduce the masses' "difficulties in selling grain." Planning and finance departments and banks at various levels should support food departments with funds so that the latter will be able to build some additional facilities for temporary grain storage.

In conclusion, Tian Jiyun said: All localities should promptly implement this policy, and the State Council will not issue any official document on it.

On Management Reform

OW040600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Tian Jiyun pointed out today at the national conference of food industry that food industry must strive to keep up with the nation's new situation of reform and strengthen its management by putting the industry under the control of the food trade.

Tian Jiyun said: This is a major reform of the food industry's current management system. For a long time, the different branches of the nation's food industry have been controlled by different departments as well as different administrative regions. Such an overlapping system of control has severed and food industry's inner links and has seriously affected the improvement of the food industry itself.

Tian Jiyun pointed out that to put the food industry under the control of the food trade we must eliminate the barriers created by departmental and regional ownership, plan and coordinate the nation's food industry in an all-round manner, promote the development of food industry by establishing organs to provide the necessary information and consultative service, organize and encourage all types of integration of the food industry, and develop specialized technology, new food resources, new techniques, and new products.

Tian Jiyun endorsed the establishment of the China Food Industry Association, saying that it is a good way to strengthen control of the food industry. He declared that the State Council has decided to give the association overall control of the country's food industry, and that the State Economic Commission would establish a food industry office and a food industry technology development corporation. Tian Jiyun said that these organizations will help strengthen control over the food industry, carry out overall planning and coordinating provide the necessary services and information, develop new techniques, and formulate policies and regulations concerning food industry development. He added, however, that while we should give scope to the initiative of all departments, all regions, and all trades and professions, we must make sure that they make no attempts to monopolize trade.

BO YIBO PRAISES SHENYANG PLA RECTIFICATION

OW011014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1734 GMT 28 Aug 84

[By reporter Huang Mingsong]

[Text] Shenyang, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, met in Shenyang on 28 August with cadres at and above the division levels who attended lectures sponsored by Shenyang Military Region on the new technological revolution. He said: To do rectification and correction work in PLA units' party rectification, we must grasp modern scientific knowledge in order to meet the challenge to PLA units caused by the new technological revolution.

Bo Yibo pointed out: A new technological revolution is now rising throughout the world and making an impact on all phases of society, as well as in the military sphere. In the past, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have achieved remarkable results in military science and technology and are continually making progress.

However, we now face the challenge of the world's new technological revolution. We cannot simply feel satisfied with our relatively more advanced Navy, Army, and Air Force. We must also ask whether our electronic technology and control are advanced or not today. He said: Under the leadership of the Central Military Commission and the PLA General Political Department, the PLA's party rectification work has been done very well. The units have eliminated the "left influence" and reached a common understanding. During the rectification and correction phase, local departments must do well in economic reforms, while the units must accept the challenge given by the new technological revolution and promote modernization of national defense.

Bo Yibo said: To accept this challenge, the units must first solve the problem of knowledge becoming dated. Facing the challenge of the new technology, the units must organize study classes to change the structure of knowledge. It is necessary to speed up selecting and training the third echelon. He emphatically said: Military leading cadres must be young and have new knowledge. It is necessary to choose young and educated persons to grasp new technology. Only when we have young cadres and change the structure of knowledge can we rise to the challenge of new knowledge and new technology facing us.

On Liaoning Economic Work

OW021026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 28 Aug 84

[By reporter Li Xinyuan]

[Text] Shenyang, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, recently made an inspection tour of Liaoning. During the tour, he stressed that Liaoning should bring into play its advantages as an old industrial base, do a good job in technical transformation, and make the best possible use of its favorable conditions and avoid the unfavorable in order to make more contributions to the modernization drive.

During his 24-28 August inspection of Shenyang, Comrade Bo Yibo heard reports by leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government on economic work, work in party rectification, and the progress in sorting out the "three types of persons." With regard to current efforts by the Liaoning provincial party committee and the provincial government to implement Premier Zhao Ziyang's important instruction concerning "bringing into further play the role of the old industrial base," which he made during his recent inspection of Liaoning, Bo Yibo praised the provincial party committee for putting forth the slogan "reinvigorate Liaoning, serve the world nation, and face the world," and for formulating a basic policy of "reform, opening up, transformation, and development." He said: Liaoning has both strong and weak points. Richly endowed by nature with the Liaodong peninsula, the province has Dalian as its "window," Shenyang as its base, a cluster of cities between Shenyang and Dalian, strong industrial foundations, rich underground resources, and relatively better natural conditions on the delta land in southern Liaoning, which should be superior to the Chang Jiang and the Zhu Jiang deltas in the natural conditions. These are Liaoning's advantages. However, Liaoning was an area heavily damaged by the Cultural Revolution during the decade of internal turmoil. Factories and enterprises suffered serious losses and a large number of cadres were persecuted. The equipment and technology of the old industrial base built during the First 5-Year Plan are now backward, and the personnel and their knowledge are aging. These are the disadvantages. It is necessary to bring into full play the advantages and overcome the shortcomings in reinvigorating Liaoning.

With regard to the reports by Liaoning provincial government leading comrades on technical transformation and upgrading of equipment, which are the key to bringing into play the role of the old industrial base and old enterprises and achieving the objective of future development, Bo Yibo pointed out: It is necessary to carry out technical transformation while continuing the production on the existing foundations. He added: During the 1950's and the 1960's, there were only 100,000 people working for the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Now the number of workers and staff members has more than doubled. Although numerical strength is an advantage, it would be difficult to feed a large number of personnel. It is necessary to separate the workers of collective enterprises from state workers and staff members, and place big collective enterprises under city or league administration so that the Anshan Iron and Steel Company can concentrate the efforts on raising its technical, management, and operational quality. He urged the company not to engage in "large-scale and comprehensive" production and endorsed Premier Zhao Ziyang's call for importing both mineral ores and steel ingots in developing the iron and steel industry, which will allow the industry to import partially finished materials.

On the Liaoning provincial government's efforts to speed up the development of Dalian, Bo Yibo pointed out: This is correct, but speeding up the development should not be interpreted as everyone rushing to do the job without a goal. It is necessary to formulate a feasible plan on the basis of meticulous investigation and study in order to get twice the results with half the effort and effectively speed up development. Otherwise, without good planning, the work will have to be redone because haste makes waste. In formulating a plan, it is necessary to first proceed from actual conditions and, second, to consider the interests of future generations for at least 20-30 years. In speeding up the development it is necessary to have the foundations and planning. This is what we call "If a person wants to accomplish his work quickly, he should have a slow start; and only after one makes a slow start can he speed up the work."

After hearing Liaoning provincial party committee leading comrades' reports on the work of party rectification in the province and the progress in sorting out the "three types of persons," Bo Yibo said: The most important task in the decision on party rectification is "unifying the thing" to solve the problem of maintaining unity with the line formulated by the party since convening the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He also pointed out: Because a new technological revolution is on the rise in the world, we are facing challenges in new technology and new knowledge. This requires that we do a good job in selecting the third echelon.

He said: We should not stifle real talents, because without talented people and intellectuals we can accomplish nothing. It is necessary to rely on young people with vitality and drive to do things, and promote people in their 30's or 40's to leading bodies, especially enterprise leading bodies, because people in their 50's are too old. He pointed out: It is necessary to stress political integrity, age, education, and professional competence of third echelon members. With only a few new members who have received college education or studied abroad, we cannot say that the leading body is younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary. Efforts must be made to organize them to continue their study and update their knowledge.

Touching upon the question of sorting out the "three types of persons," Bo Yibo repeatedly stressed: Those "three types of persons," who have the gift of gab and are good at flattery and disguise, and their advisers are most dangerous. We must regard the work to sort out the "three types of persons" as a solemn, long-term task and a major question concerning whether or not the line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee can be continued.

He urged the provincial party committee to exercise effective leadership, have a good grasp of the policy, and seek truth from facts. It is necessary to ask specific questions and conduct concrete analysis in order to ensure that no one is left out in the work to sort out the "three types of persons" and, at the same time, that the scope of the work is not broadened. Even if a person is found to belong to the "three types of persons," it is necessary to give him a way out in order to broaden the scope of unity and reduce the scope of attack.

LIU FUZHI ATTENDS POLICE ACADEMY INAUGURATION

OW021005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- An inaugural ceremony for the first class of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force Academy was held in Langfang, Hebei Province, on 1 September. Liu Fuzhi, public security minister and concurrently political commissar of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force Headquarters, and Tan Jingqiao, assistant chief of General Staff of the PLA, spoke at the ceremony. They urged the students and broad masses of commanders and fighters of armed police units to emancipate their mind and make determined efforts to carry out reform in order to create a new situation in the education and training of armed police units.

The new armed police academy, a school for training commanders of armed police units, has three specialized departments: internal guards, frontier defense, and fire control. Some 300 students attending the first term were selected from among commanders of People's Armed Police units at battalion and company levels in all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, who had passed a strict general knowledge examination.

HU QIAOMU VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF WORKERS' EDUCATION

OW010916 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1646 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, made a 4-day investigation tour of Tangshan beginning 24 August. During the tour, he discussed, in particular, questions about doing a good job in workers' education, raising workers' quality, and intensifying scientific and technical research and information services, and made several suggestions.

During his visit to Tangshan, Comrade Hu Qiaomu heard reports by responsible comrades of the city party committee and the city government on urban economic reform and by the city CYL Committee on its work; successively inspected the Tangshan Ceramics Company, the ceramics institute, the No 5 porcelain factory, and the Douhe power plant; called on residents of a new housing complex and a nursery; and viewed the sites of the earthquake.

While hearing the reports, Comrade Hu Qiaomu stressed the necessity of running vocational senior-middle schools well in order to systematically raise the workers' political, cultural, and technical quality and enhance their required professional competence and ethics and sense of discipline. He said: The failure to run well several local vocational senior-middle schools reflects not just the problem of education, but also lack of foresight by the enterprises in the whole city in planning their development. It also reflects the insufficient understanding the leaders of enterprises and institutions have concerning the required training of workers to ensure their quality. This problem can be properly solved only when the city's leading economic departments and educational institutions cooperate with each other in making an overall plan. There are several causes for low labor productivity and poor product quality and management in our factories and enterprises. However, the problem has been caused mainly by the workers' lack of formal training.

In order to raise the workers' quality, senior-middle school education should be required of all workers. It is necessary to formulate plans requiring different lengths of education according to the actual situation of each trade and strictly enforce the requirement. Workers without the education (of course some types of work require even higher education) should not be employed. It will be impossible to accomplish the modernization drive without making determined efforts. This requirement should be included into the economic development plan and should not be handled by educational departments alone. Unless factory directors and company managers also undergo specialized technical training and management training and become experts, they cannot exercise effective leadership over the enterprises.

After inspecting several enterprises in Tangshan, Comrade Hu Qiaomu called on the city and all large and medium-sized enterprises to set up an office on scientific and technical information and make efforts to develop new products, technologies, resources, and energy sources. He also urged Tangshan City to establish an applied mathematics center with the study of operational research as the main task in order to enable enterprises, institutions, and supervising units to invest less and produce more.

HU QIAOMU STRESSES EQUALITY BETWEEN SEXES

OW311251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tianjin, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that equality between the sexes is one of the fundamental principles of the Communist Party, and the whole society must show respect for women and support the women's federation. He made the remark in Tianjin yesterday while hearing briefings by the municipal Women's Federation and Trade Union Council.

The Tianjin Municipal Women's Federation devotes itself to working for the well-being of the city's women and children. It sets up classes or research societies to improve family education. To this end, it runs a campaign to select model parents. Peasant women are encouraged to study and foster their children's intelligence, and a citywide conference has been held to sum up their experiences. It sees to it that primary school pupils have meals during their morning breaks and plans to establish a restaurant especially catering to children's birthday parties. A children's palace near the picturesque Bohai Bay is also being planned.

Hu praised 42-year-old Lu Fenyan, president of the federation, and said, "You've opened up a new horizon and shown the strength of women." Lu reported that there is still discrimination against women in society, in employment and college enrollment in particular. Marks for college enrollment examinations are sometimes higher for female students than for male students.

Hu said if discrimination against women is allowed to continue, we are not genuine socialists. He emphasized that men and women should be equal and jointly responsible for children's education.

Hu called on the Trade Union Council and Women's Federation to jointly carry out ideological education for those who still discriminate against women and disregard equality between the sexes.

DENG WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR GREAT WALL REPAIR

OWO21352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- People in different parts of China have donated more than 1.5 million yuan (about 680,000 U.S. dollars) to repair the Great Wall since the movement started on July 5, according to the office in charge of the donations.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, has written an inscription which will be engraved on a monument to the donation movement. Donors include enterprises and workers, peasants, People's Liberation Army personnel, public figures, Overseas Chinese and foreign residents in China.

Among the donors were relatives of the late Fan Shoukang, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who returned to the mainland from Taiwan in 1981. He had looked forward to visiting the Great Wall but died before his wish came true, his relatives said. They believed their donation would express Fan's affection for the Great Wall and the motherland, they added.

The donators also included Karl-Axel Kallstrand, counsellor of the Sweden Embassy in Beijing. "The Great Wall is the symbol of world civilization," he said. "I love the Great Wall and China, and I hope that the friendship between Sweden and China will live as the Great Wall."

According to the office, the renovation of the crumbling sections of the Great Wall near Badaling Ridge northwest of Beijing City will be completed shortly while restoration of other sections is under consideration.

YUAN BAOHUA URGES SPEEDING UP URBAN REFORMS

OWO21401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- In his speech to the national work conference on building enterprises' leading bodies held today, Vice Minister of the State Economic Commission Yuan Baohua stressed that the various departments and localities must further enhance their consciousness and speed up the tempo of urban reforms in a down-to-earth manner.

Underscoring the necessity of speeding up urban reforms, Yuan Baohua explained:

1. The development of a rural commodity economy urgently calls for corresponding reforms in the entire economic structure. Otherwise, further development of the rural commodity economy will be undermined and relations between the city and the countryside, and between the workers and peasants, cannot possibly be consolidated and developed on a new foundation.
2. To noticeably improve the economic results of the existing enterprises and to increase state revenue, it is imperative to speed up reforms of the urban economic structure in order to further enliven the economy and promote the initiative of the enterprises and the workers and staff. Otherwise, the state financial and economic situation cannot possibly be fundamentally improved.
3. To further open the coastal cities and to accelerate the building of special economic zones, it is necessary to speed up reforms of the economic structure and relax policies.

4. To push for technology progress, to strengthen technological transformation and to meet the challenge posed by the world's new technological revolution, it is essential to make corresponding reforms in the economic structure and adopt policies favorable to advancing the progress of technology.

To ensure that reforms can develop in depth and in a healthy manner, Yuan Baohua stressed that, in the course of reforms, it is necessary to rely mainly on a planned economy supplemented by market regulation. It is also necessary to fully utilize the role of the new of value and correctly handle the relations between macroeconomics and microeconomics. We must ensure flexible control and orderly and lively activity with better economic results. In managing the economy, we must employ both economic means and administrative measures, and utilize economic levers, laws, and regulations.

Yuan Baohua pointed out: While substituting profit delivery with tax collection and establishing the internal responsibility system in the course of reform, it is important at the same time to pay attention to earnestly expanding enterprises' decisionmaking power. He said: Delegation of leadership of the enterprises to the cities should not be a simple transfer of the administrative power from the central authorities to the localities. To delegate control of the enterprises to the cities does not mean that the latter controls the former's supply, production, and marketing activities. Its aim rather, is that the cities, through the use of economic, legal, and administrative measures, rationally reorganize the enterprises; promote specialization and cooperation, and comprehensive utilization of resources; smooth out the flow of commodities and funds; improve work in science and technology, culture, and education, and the construction of public amenities; and strengthen the comprehensive services of the cities in order that they genuinely become centers of production, circulation, finance, science and technology, culture, education, and information.

Yuan Baohua added: In the course of reform, it is essential to deal correctly with different viewpoints. It is normal that different viewpoints would arise in breaking away with the old rules and conventions and paving the way for reform. We must make a specific analysis of the different viewpoints, do a practical job in ideological education, and unify people's understanding by guidance and demonstration. We must also show patience toward comrades who have failed to reach a common understanding and not be too critical of their mistakes committed in the course of reform.

Yuan Baohua expressed the hope that various localities, departments, and enterprises would emancipate their minds and boldly explore new ways of reform. Reform measures and principles already decided on by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council must be firmly implemented. However, enforcing implementation, we must take into account the actual conditions of the respective localities, departments, and enterprises. In carrying out practical reforms, it is necessary to constantly discover new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences, and finish the job in a down-to-earth manner.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY COMBATS BUREAUCRATISM

OWO21439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- The party group of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has achieved notable results in combatting irresponsible bureaucratic attitudes that have caused serious economic damage since early this May. The ministry's experience, reported at a meeting called by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on 28 August to exchange experiences in party rectification, has received close attention from the central and state departments and commissions.

After party rectification began, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade paid serious attention to the problem of bureaucracy, but did not clearly specify what kind of bureaucracy it should oppose. In April this year Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote an important instruction on a document: "The nearly criminal act in management and operations, which, in fact, has been ignored by the whole party since the founding PRC has caused incalculable damage to the country and the people. The economic departments have failed to pay close attention to this problem for a long time. Reconciled to being outsiders, our comrades of party organizations at various levels do not know much about the problem." This instruction received the keen attention of the party group of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

At the same time, RENMIN RIBAO and other newspapers successively published reports on the serious economic damage done to the state by the bureaucratic attitude of foreign trade departments in several provinces, which shook the ministry party group. Under such circumstances, the ministry party group was determined to take on the task of combating bureaucracy as a breakthrough in party rectification and, in light of actual conditions in the ministry, combating, in particular, the irresponsible bureaucratic attitude which caused serious economic damage to the party and the people.

The way the ministry tackled the problem of bureaucracy can be summed up as follows:

First, it fully mobilized the masses to create the necessary momentum.

Second, it intensified the ideological work and clarified vague ideas in order to overcome ideological obstacles.

Third, it conducted a conscientious examination and thoroughly exposed problems.

Fourth, it analyzed problems brought to light and verified them.

Fifth, it corrected mistakes in the course of party rectification and recovered the damages.

Practice proves that the way the ministry tackled the problem of bureaucracy is correct and, therefore, yields better results:

-- The units directly under the ministry in Beijing and departments of foreign economic relations and trade in various localities exposed 990 cases of economic damage and waste, involving a total of 310 million yuan, caused by irresponsible bureaucratic attitudes since 1980.

-- Management and operations of foreign trade have been improved and economic results raised. Leading cadres at various levels and masses of workers and staff in foreign trade departments have enhanced their sense of responsibility while correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification and have plugged some loopholes for losses and waste in good time. Meanwhile, because of the country's good economic situation and favorable international conditions, foreign trade was better in the first half of this year as seen from the 13 percent increase in exports over the same period last year, thereby ending stagnation in foreign trade in 1982 and 1983. Foreign trade deficits were also reduced by a big margin, the cost of exports was lowered, the stock of foreign trade goods considerably decreased, while tariffs and other revenues turned over to the state increased considerably.

-- Ideological understanding of the party members, as well as the broad masses of workers and staff, has been enhanced and their devotion to work and sense of responsibility strengthened.

Through the struggle against bureaucracy in the past few months, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has realized that combatting bureaucracy is a long-term task and a fundamental problem in rectifying the party's style. All leaders must assume a clear-cut, sober, and firm attitude in their thinking as far as this problem is concerned. The ministry is planning to call a national conference in October to pass on the experience in combatting bureaucracy, commend the advanced, and outline future tasks in order to continue the struggle against bureaucracy. The ministry party group holds that to combat bureaucracy it is necessary to persist in conducting investigations and carrying out punishment, while correcting mistakes.

Through the struggle against bureaucracy, the ministry party group has penetratingly realized that shortcomings in the existing foreign trade system are the main causes of bureaucracy. To overcome bureaucracy, it is necessary to reform the foreign trade system. The ministry party group holds that since the founding of the country, our foreign trade system has adhered to the principles of integrating government administration with enterprise management, centralizing imports and exports, and the state assuming the sole responsibility for profits or deficits.

Such a practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" can no longer cope with the needs of the development of the situation at home and abroad. Although reform in certain aspects of foreign trade management and operations were experimented with a selected units in the past few years, with some results, no important breakthrough has been achieved so far because of the lack of overall planning and the lopsided emphasis on shifting managing power in reform. It is necessary to integrate the struggle against bureaucracy with reform of the foreign trade system.

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES QUALITY AWARD MEETING

OW021011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 31 Aug 84

[By reporters Xu Yaozhong and Ge Daxing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- At the seventh national "quality-month" award ceremony today party and state leaders issued state quality control prizes to outstanding quality control units. State quality product and outstanding construction prizes were awarded to advanced enterprises and medals and certificates to teams and workers that excelled in quality control. The award ceremony was held in the Great Hall of the People in the capital. Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, and Zhang Jingfu attended the ceremony. Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, made an opening speech and presided over the ceremony. Zhang Jingfu addressed the ceremony.

Zhang Jingfu pointed out: As well as being a key to improving economic results, product quality is also a general indicator of the scientific-technological and administrative level of a country. It also reflects the condition of work in all fields. Product competition among in both international and domestic markets is becoming more acute. To all comrades on the economic front, this is both a practical, severe challenge and an excellent opportunity for us to increase product variety and improve product quality. We should be fully aware of the situation, face the challenge, brace ourselves, and consciously take up quality control as a long-term strategic task, giving it top priority in our economic work.

Zhang Jingfu said: It is necessary to formulate plans and enforce measures to offer quality products. It is hoped that in conjunction with "quality month" activities, all regions and departments will conduct a careful review, formulate good plans for creating quality products, and, in view of their specific circumstances, create top quality products which will become renowned and bring about the quality improvement of many, many other products.

Zhang Jingfu emphatically stressed the performance of quality control departments, praising them as conscientious monitors of enterprise production conditions and loyal guards safeguarding the quality and reputation of enterprise factory products. He pointed out: Their work should be respected and we must see to it that they can independently carry out their work on the basis of scientific data, without any interference. The economic responsibility system means first of all the quality responsibility system. While perfecting the economic responsibility system, enterprises should first of all strengthen the quality responsibility system by strengthening the product quality control work. It has been known to happen that some enterprises, having their quality control departments take charge of the quality indexes on a contract basis, issued fewer bonuses to quality control departments when they discovered more rejects. This practice of putting the cart before the horse ought to be corrected.

Zhang Jingfu emphatically pointed out: Agricultural and sideline production have developed greatly in recent years. However, as the quality of certain products was not good, product quality and economic results of the textile and light industries were directly affected and a number of exported agricultural and sideline products were not competitive due to inferior variety and quality. For this reason, raising the quality of agricultural and sideline products has become a very urgent problem. It was necessary to elevate agricultural and sideline production to a new level by relying on policy and science.

Zhang Jingfu said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made gratifying achievements in quality control by developing activities to "seek practical results and satisfy the customers" on the basis of closely combining "quality month" activities and day-to-day quality control work in view of the central task to improve economic results. However, there are still many problems. Related economic factors such as systems, prices, taxes, and wages are not yet in line. To bring quality control into line and improve product quality, it is imperative to further emancipate our minds, break through the old conventions and viewpoints formed under the influence of "leftist" thinking over a long period of time, persevere in reform, dare to practice and open up a new and more practical path for improving product quality and economic results.

Zhang Jingfu urged all regions and departments to undertake "quality month" activities more extensively, intensively, and effectively in order to greet the 35th National Day with concrete work. Representatives of prize winning units and individuals also spoke at today's award ceremony.

DENG LIQUN INSPECTS TIANJIN'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW011044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Tianjin, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- When Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, inspected work in Tianjin 25-29 August, he called for the party's propaganda and the theoretical departments to explore the laws of doing ideological and political work well under the new circumstances to ensure that ideological and political work can be done in a still more lively manner with good results.

Deng Liqun pointed out: It is quite encouraging that specialized households and villages have rapidly developed in rural areas. We must warmly support and actively guide them and turn specialized households into spiritually civilized households through ideological and political work. In addition, we must help the five-good families gradually develop into specialized households. When the two promote each other, we can all make still greater contributions to construction of the two civilizations. Tianjin Municipality has acquired very good experience. We must sum it up and disseminate it.

Deng Liqun pointed out: The situation in urban reform is very good. The party's ideological and political work must closely catch up with the situation to guarantee the healthy development of all reforms. It is necessary to persistently integrate ideological and political work with the principle of material benefits so that the vast number of staff members and workers understand that the principle of material benefits includes not only personal and collective interests, but also the interests of the state; not only immediate interests, but also long-term interests; not only partial and local interests, but also general interests. Those who consider the principle of material benefits only in terms of personal interests are taking a one-sided approach to the question. This approach is harmful to the present reform.

Deng Liqun fully affirmed the activities of investigation and study of social tasks launched in Tianjin Municipality, and praised them as a good method to link theorists with practical workers and serve the four modernizations together. He hoped that Tianjin Municipality would persistently carry out these activities, continuously explore, make further progress, and offer more and more good experience.

Deng Liqun highly praised the spirit of drawing water from the Luanhe, which was jointly fostered by the army men and people of Tianjin Municipality. When he visited the exhibition of the project of drawing water from the Luanhe to Tianjin, he wrote the inscription: "Salute to the army men and people who have drawn water from the Luanhe! Your achievements are as high as the skies, and your sentiments are as deep as the sea."

GU MU URGES TOURISM INDUSTRY REFORM, DEVELOPMENT

OW020244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 30 Aug 84

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Xiao and XINHUA reporter Guo Junzheng]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- Gu Mu, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat and State Councillor, pointed out at the national tourism conference today that the urgent task in tourism development was to improve the situation in which people's understanding lagged behind the development of the actual condition, to raise their understanding of the importance of tourism development, and to whip up initiative in all sectors with correct policies so as to join our efforts to successfully run tourism work

Gu Mu said: China had made some achievements in tourism in the past few years, making initial headway. However, it had also underestimated the rapid growth of both international and domestic tourism. Problems cropped up as our work fell behind. Tourism facilities, administrations, and services were not meeting the current needs, and our tourism industry fell far behind the level it should have reached.

Gu Mu said: Tourism is an all-embracing industry; and, in China, a newly emerging, very important, and very promising industry. China was one of the countries in the world abounding in tourism resources. With that many cultural and historical relics and scenic spots, we have plenty of favorable conditions for tourism development. Our policy of opening to the outside was also a great impetus to tourism development. In the 4 special economic zones and 14 coastal cities being opened to the outside, the first investments made by foreigners were usually in tourism. Opening to the outside and developing tourism promote each other. As the urban and rural economy developed, domestic tourism would also gradually develop. We must fully understand this situation.

Speaking on the present tourism administration work, Gu Mu pointed out that it should be further reformed. While principles and policies should be unified, there should be no strict controls on concrete measures taken by local authorities. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should attach importance to the tourism industry and civil aviation, railway, and other departments should also give full cooperation. The national tourism conference began in Beijing on 25 August.

FIRST MINI NUCLEAR REACTOR DECLARED OPERATIONAL

OW011530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- China's first mini nuclear reactor was declared operational at an appraisal meeting which closed here today. It was designed and manufactured by scientists of the Atomic Energy Institute of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. The reactor, which went into test operation last March on the outskirts of Beijing, is the second of its kind in the world; the other is in Canada.

Using enriched uranium as fuel, the reactor produces a neutron flux of 1,000 billion per square centimeter and thermo-power of 27 kilowatts. It is at the service of scientific research institutions and production departments. It handles several dozen research items every day, consuming fuel valued at less than one yuan (50 U.S. cents). The reactor can be widely used for research into physics, the environment, earth science, medicine and archeology, as well as in industry and agriculture.

GUANGDONG NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

OW020958 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The first-phase construction of the Guangdong nuclear power plant, the first nuclear power plant in China, is making headway. Negotiations for various contracts have been smoothly carried out. The Guangdong nuclear power plant is jointly invested, built, and operated by the Guangdong Provincial Nuclear Power Investment Company, Ltd., and Hong Kong Nuclear Power Investment Company.

The nuclear power plant will generate 10 billion kilowatts of electricity annually, equivalent to that generated by a thermal power plant with a capacity of 2 million kilowatt hours, but it will consume 6 million metric tons of coal less than the thermal power plant does. When completed, the nuclear power plant will not only supply plenty of electricity to Guangdong Province and the Hong Kong area but also provide useful experience and technology for building other nuclear power plants in China.

The construction period of the Guangdong nuclear power plant is planned for 6 and 1/2 years. Formal operation of the first generating unit is scheduled in early 1991, with the second generating unit scheduled for July of the same year.

SICHUAN PUBLIC SECURITY ORGAN DESCRIBES MAIN TASKS

HK030716 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial Public Security Department held a news briefing yesterday afternoon, giving an account to reporters from various news units of the work in sternly cracking down on serious criminal activities in Sichuan in the past year and on the main tasks for the next step in this struggle which are: Continue to resolutely wipe out surfacing perpetrators of serious crimes. Stress ferreting out perpetrators of serious crimes who have hidden deeply in various corners of the society and in various units, while grasping firmly the work of striking in good time at active criminals. Arrest roving and escaped criminals. Crack all major cases. Develop in depth the struggle against crimes.

During the struggle, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of being fast and stern and acting according to law and the principle of being sure, accurate, and relentless and to integrate the former with the latter. Various localities and departments must strengthen the work of legal publicity and education, implement the responsibility system in ensuring social order, strengthen education [words indistinct], extensively carry out five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities, jointly do a good job in maintaining social order and make new contributions to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order and to promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

YANG RUDAI ON SICHUAN TOWN, TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

HK030530 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] To a large degree, Sichuan pins its hopes on its town and township enterprises for the enlivening of its economy and the prosperity of its people, stressed Yang Rudai, provincial CPC Committee secretary in a speech made at the provincial work conference on town and township enterprises held in August. Sichuan has a peasant population of more than 80 million. If they all stay on the 100 million mu of land, they will never get rich. We must go in for industry, commerce, service trades, and transportation in the rural areas, which should be grasped through the joint efforts of the township, the village, the production team, and the households, and the collective and the individual.

In the past few years, there has been some development in towns and township enterprises in the whole province; however, the development has been rather slow compared with other provinces. We should do a good job in our work and catch up with them. Those prefectures, cities, and counties which have developed comparatively faster have acquired some foundation and experiences, and they can continue to develop on a large scale. Those localities which have been slow in development can surpass the experienced ones so long as they strengthen their leadership, step up their pace, and catch up with all their might.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai called on the leadership of party organizations and governments at all levels to grasp the development of town and township enterprises as a strategic task in enlivening Sichuan's economy; in particular, the leadership of the prefectures and counties should concentrate their main efforts on the development of town and township enterprises. All professions and trades should conscientiously do concrete work and create conditions for and actively support the development of town and township enterprises.

HEILONGJIANG HANDLES MAJOR PARTY REFORM CASES

SK010607 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service In Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held its Standing Committee meeting from 29 to the morning of 30 August to hear the reports given by the units, including the provincial Commission of Politics and Law, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Public Health Department, the provincial Economic and Trade Department, the second provincial Light Industrial Department, the provincial Construction Commission, the provincial General Military Industrial Bureau, and the Harbin Railway Bureau, in regard to the investigations and handling of major or serious party-reform cases. The meeting urged the party committees at all levels to vigorously examine and deal with major or serious cases to push forward the activity of making party rectification corrections in a more penetrating and realistic way.

At the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee pointed out: Judging from the situation prevailing in making corrections in the wake of investigating and dealing with major or serious cases, some cadres' bad practices of bureaucracy and of seeking private gain by taking advantage of power and a few cadres' violation of law and discipline are very serious. It is very possible for us to carry out the party rectification drive perfunctorily and superficially, if we fail to concentrate on making corrections in a systematic way. In making corrections in party rectification, we should not consider something as it stands. We should take the yardstick of the extent of losses encountered by the state and the people in measuring the nature of mistakes and the degree of seriousness. In investigating and dealing with major or serious cases, we should regard as criteria the party's aim, the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people, and the interest of the party and the people. Only with such understanding can we truly solve cases and prevent the practice of turning big problems into small ones and small problems into none at all.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee contended that, to earnestly investigate or deal with major or serious cases and to do a good job in making corrections in a penetrating way, efforts should be made to overcome the ineffectiveness and lack of unity existing among leading personnel. In making corrections in party rectification, the units of the provincial level organs, which have taken up the party rectification work, have scored certain achievements in investigating or dealing with major or serious cases. However, we must note that the party organization of some units has been afraid of dealing with the knotty problems discovered in the party rectification drive and that it has made slow headway in this work.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee emphatically pointed out: Bad practices derive from the character of bullying the weak and fearing the strong. Those who indulge in bad practices often place their hopes on the ineffectiveness of leading personnel and will cause big problems if they have well utilized this ineffectiveness. The provincial CPC Committee urged leading cadres at all levels to resolutely adopt a firm attitude and effective measures for correcting bad practices and investigating or dealing with major or serious cases to truly bring about a change in the ineffectiveness and lack of unity. Meanwhile, a good job should be done in conducting education among cadres by investigating or dealing with major or serious cases to accelerate the pace of achieving a turn for the better in party style, upgrading the party's prestige, and pushing economic work forward.

At the end of the meeting, the provincial CPC Committee urged various departments and units to vigorously and earnestly investigate or deal with major or serious cases exposed in the party rectification drive, to earnestly implement the spirit of Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification under the CPC Central Committee, and to do a good job in concentrating their efforts on making corrections.

In this party rectification stage, they should spend some time and concentrate on earnestly solving problems. In investigating or dealing with major or serious cases, we should not only depend on the special work teams and should not be satisfied with the compliments given by the higher personnel at several meetings. Efforts should be made to implement the system of personal responsibility among leading personnel in dealing with cases, to conduct investigation and guidance in a timely manner, and to offer concrete proposals for solving these cases. Cases that have been well investigated should be dealt with in a timely manner. By no means should we drag on the handling of cases too long. We also should not adopt a bureaucratic attitude toward the cases whose facts have been already exposed. By no means should we take any hasty action in dealing with cases and leave them unsolved. We should follow the spirit of being responsible to the party and the people to uphold the party's policy and to bring about as soon as possible the results of the party rectification drive in a manner that seeks truth from facts.

LI LIAN SPEAKS AT HEILONGJIANG PARTY SCHOOL

SK030740 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee Party School held a ceremony today to mark its 1984 new school term. At the ceremony, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on thoroughly conducting education on completely negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit.

Li Lian said: The CPC Central Committee pointed out long ago that the Great Cultural Revolution was civil strife wrongly instigated by leaders and used by counterrevolutionary cliques, bringing serious suffering to the party, the state, and the people of various nationalities. The Great Cultural Revolution was not a significant revolution or progress for society. From the problems reflected in the course of party rectification, we know its pernicious influence has not yet been eliminated, and the problems of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution have not yet been totally solved. At present, we should consider the thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution an important task in party rectification as well as for CPC committees at all levels. We should grasp this work in line with the demands of the central authorities and the plans of the provincial CPC Committee.

In his speech, Li Lian pointed out eight points of the main manifestations of the Great Cultural Revolution and the harm it brought to the province.

1. Some people held that all leaders are bureaucratic. They still held in their minds the surviving popular thought from the Great Cultural Revolution of the so-called bureaucratic class inside the party and that directing the spearhead of attack upward meant general orientation.
2. The erroneous theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat still existed in the minds of some people in varying degrees, thus hindering them from consciously and firmly implementing the line, principles, and policies defined since the third plenary session.
3. Extensive democracy -- the harmful trend of the Great Cultural Revolution -- still exists. Even now, some people still recall the so-called extensive democracy practiced during the Cultural Revolution period. They even believed problems could be solved through raising a ruckus and that none of the problems could be solved without doing so, thus causing liberalism, anarchism, and ultrademocracy to run rampant.
4. Factionalism has not yet been eradicated and the people still have the idea that only their own faction was right.

Fundamentally speaking, the two factions in the Great Cultural Revolution were both wrong because they were established under the guidance of the erroneous theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and they carried out activities under such wrong guidance. Therefore, negating the two factions of the Great Cultural Revolution is a drastic measure for eradicating factionalism as well as an important task in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

5. Some people did not appoint persons to their organizations according to their political integrity and ability, but according to how they treated them during the Cultural Revolution period. They judged and appointed persons according to their relationships. Inevitably, this affected the implementation of the organizational line for the new period which was formulated by the third plenary session.

6. Going through the back door, establishing contacts with someone, and managing things according to one's relations is one of the major harms left by the Great Cultural Revolution. It will be difficult to improve party spirit, party style, and party discipline without breaking with the relational network.

7. Some people passively drew lessons from the Great Cultural Revolution. Their revolutionary will has waned and their aim to serve the people is becoming blunted.

8. Some comrades kept the burdens of the Great Cultural Revolution and could not completely break with their own mistakes. We should conduct education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution among these comrades to enhance their understanding, eliminate factionalism, and enable them to strengthen party spirit, to lay down their burden, and to advance as new people.

Li Lian said: Negating the Great Cultural Revolution thoroughly is a major matter affecting the whole situation, the overall realization of party rectification tasks, and the advance of the four modernizations drive. Li Lian said: As for how to do a good job in conducting education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we must attend to the following:

1. We should conscientiously study documents, enhance our understanding, organize party members and party-member cadres to study again the "Resolutions on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important articles on his opinions in drafting this resolution, so that the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres will really understand the necessity and the pressing need to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution through integrating theory with practice.

2. On the basis of studying documents and enhancing understanding, we should take the initiative in correctly summing up experience and lessons in line with the actual situation in our own units.

3. We should do a good job in resolutely eliminating the three types of persons.

Li Lian expressed the hope that the Party School of the provincial CPC Committee will give lessons on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution under the leadership of the school's CPC Committee and will further eliminate the negative influence of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Those entering the school are the third group of students to enroll since the Party School became a regular school. It has 8 classes with 2,700 students -- the greatest number of classes and students ever since its founding.

Also attending the school-term opening ceremony were Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Zhang Xiangling, Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Fei, Standing Committee member and director of the organizational department of the provincial CPC Committee; Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Min, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Zhang Lin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; as well as leading comrades of various provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus.

LI LIAN AT HEILONGJIANG PUBLISHING HOUSE MEETING

SK040135 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang People's Publishing House held a meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of its founding at Beifang building this morning. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended greetings to comrades on the press front.

Comrade Li Lian said: As an old saying goes, a man should stand on his own feet at the age of 30. Our provincial People's Publishing House is in its prime of life and should make efforts to create a new situation in publishing work. He urged: From now on, better, faster, and greater achievements must be made in book publishing work. We should plan in line with this principle.

Speaking at the meeting were Chen Lei, Zhang Xiangling and Zhao Hankun, representatives from the Publishing Bureau under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and Ministry of Culture. They urged the Heilongjiang People's Publishing House to make greater contributions to the construction of two civilizations. The head office of the Heilongjiang People's Publishing House held a book exhibit at the same time.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU TO VISIT U.S., JAPAN

SK040705 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The nine-member Jilin provincial economic and technical observation group with Qiang Xiaochu as its leader and Gao Dezhan its deputy leader left Changchun on 1 September for the United States and Japan on a fact-finding mission. They were seen off at the station by responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress, government, and CPPCC Committee as well as relevant departments, including Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Liu Jingzhi, Wang Daren, Yu Ke, Li Diping, and Wang Zhongyu. Comrade Xie Bangzhi, leader of the party rectification liaison group of the CPC Central Committee, was also present at the station to see them off.

DISRUPTIVE CADRES EXPELLED FROM GANSU CPC

HK020237 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The party rectification leadership group of the provincial construction system recently decided to expel from the party Shen Wenhui and Zhao Ruyi, who gravely persecuted cadres during the Great Cultural Revolution and persisted in their mistakes and disrupted party group meetings after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Shen Wenhui has also been dismissed from his post of vice chairman of the trade union of the No 3 survey and drawing team. This decision has been approved by the CPC Committee of the provincial government organs.

Shen Wenhui and Zhao Ruyi were cadres of the provincial survey and drawing bureau. During the Great Cultural Revolution, they committed grave mistakes in forcing confessions from people, giving the confessions credence, and beating up cadres and masses. During the exposure-criticism-investigation in 1978, far from making a serious examination, they actually collaborated with each other; and in April last year they applied the rebellious methods of the Cultural Revolution and burst into a meeting of the bureau party group to create an unreasonable uproar. They also cursed and abused the party group and demanded that it give them so-called rehabilitation and burn the materials on their exposure and investigation. They openly threatened that unless the black material was handed over, they would smash the archives cupboard in the political office, and that if the problem were not solved today, nobody would be allowed to leave, and so on. Their air was extremely arrogant and they caused a very bad influence. Normal work in the bureau suffered great disruption and a very bad effect was caused among the masses.

Commentary Notes Pertinent Lessons

HK020240 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Station Commentary: "Get a Further Grasp of Weeding Out People of Three Categories"]

[Text] During the Cultural Revolution, Shen Wenhui and Zhao Ruyi, cadres of the provincial survey and drawing bureau, committed mistakes in forcing confessions from people, giving the confessions credence and gravely persecuting the cadres and masses. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they did not change their rebellious stand and viewpoint, and in April last year they burst into a bureau party group meeting, threatened the party organization, cursed and abused leading cadres, sabotaged stability and unity, and disrupted normal work order. This was a serious incident.

This affair tells us that it is very essential to conduct education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution and extensive democracy during the current party rectification. It also shows that the task of weeding out people of three categories remains very arduous, and we must by no means take this lightly.

Shen Wenhui and Zhao Ruyi have now been expelled from the party. However, the former party group of the survey and drawing bureau acted weakly and ineffectively in the face of their noise and disruption. The party organizations at all levels should learn a lesson from this. In the severe struggle to weed out people of three categories, it is essential to take a firm and clear-cut stand, dare to tackle tough problems, grasp verification and investigation work to the end, and produce results.

NINGXIA: FORMER OFFICIAL NOT 'RIGHTIST'

HK301004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 84 p 4

[Report by Qin Fentong: "Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Decides To Correct the Wrong Classification of Ma Zhenwu as a Rightist"]

[Text] With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Ningxia Regional CPC Committee recently decided to correct the wrong classification as a rightist of Ma Zhenwu, former chairman of the government of the Xihai Hui Autonomous Prefecture and member of the preparatory committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has conscientiously implemented the party's policies toward nationalities and religion and has conscientiously reinvestigated, in accordance with the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, the case of classifying Ma Zhenwu as a rightist. The results of the investigation have proved that Ma Zhenwu did not publicly express any rightist views. Therefore it was wrong to classify him as a rightist, and he should be rehabilitated. In 1952, he staged the "2 April" rebellion in the Xiji area, but later he did some useful work to help the government in putting down this rebellion, and it was decided at that time not to punish him. However, this historical fact cannot be denied.

The decision of the CPC Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region points out: From the case of correcting the wrong classification of Ma Zhenwu as a rightist, we should satisfactorily draw on historical experiences and lessons. We should conscientiously implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress, strengthen the unity between the masses of people of Hui nationality and other nationalities, correctly implement the party's nationality policies and the party's policies related to the freedom of religious belief, safeguard the achievements we scored in 1958 in abolishing feudal privileges and the system of oppression and exploitation, give play to the initiative of the masses of people of all nationalities and thus make Ningxia rich as soon as possible.

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG ON REFORM QUESTIONS

HK010522 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The magazine DANG DE SHENGHUO [PARTY LIFE] Issue No 9 to be published tomorrow carries an article by Comrade Zhao Haifeng entitled "Seriously Carry Out Rectification and Correction."

The first question Comrade Zhao Haifeng deals with in this article is that of further correcting the guiding ideology for professional work and speeding up the pace of all reforms. He says: Reform is a major guarantee and the essential way for achieving the four modernizations in Qinghai. A precondition for speeding up the pace of reforms is to further correct the guiding ideology for professional work. All areas and units must, in connection with party rectification work, regard eliminating leftist influence as an important task in unifying their thinking. They must review, from the level of the party's general task and goal, the main problems that have always existed in professional work, and further correct and clarify the guiding ideology for professional work in each area and unit, to make it match the needs of reforms.

At present reforms should be focused on the urban areas. All levels and all sectors and trades must carry them out simultaneously.

Reforms must also be carried out in the labor, personnel, culture and education, and scientific research systems. It is all the more important to carry out reforms in comprehensive departments. In particular, with regard to issues of orientation and strategy with a bearing on Qinghai's economic development, it is essential to explore opinions on carrying out policymaking reforms that match the party's line and principles. At present, regarding certain regulations on relaxing the policies, streamlining the administration, and delegation powers, we must resolutely clear away the obstacles and implement the measures as quickly as possible to mobilize the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers. Units are permitted to take the initiative, without waiting for regulations from higher authority, regarding some reforms for which the conditions are ripe which can promote the development of all work and play a leading role. In this way experiences can be gained as soon as possible for leading forward the effort over whole areas.

The article also points out: In speeding up the pace of reforms, it is necessary to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything, and to combine enthusiasm for reform with a scientific approach. Reforms must be carried out in a resolute and orderly way. All units must focus on making a breakthrough in the situation of everybody eating out of the same big pot and arrange the issues in order of priority. It is necessary to reform as quickly as possible, where the conditions are ripe, all outdated and obsolete rules, regulations, and measures that do not meet the demands of the party's general task and goal. If the conditions are not ready and reforms cannot be carried out immediately, it is necessary to create conditions to reform things gradually.

SHAANXI SETS PARTY RECTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

HK310351 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "At a Meeting Held by the Provincial CPC Committee, Li Xipu, Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, Makes Proposals Concerning Current Party Rectification Work"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting attended by responsible people from party rectification guiding groups of various departments. Jia Bubin, deputy head of the Shaanxi liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, relayed the spirit of the recent meeting of central liaison officers in the northwest region. Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, then gave his opinion on party rectification work. He said that attention should be paid to the following matters: 1) Seriously relaying and implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial committee. 2) Effecting the "five combinations" after the stage of rectification begins; that is, combining rectification with reform, with the reorganization of leading bodies, with the handling of typical cases, with the establishment of a responsibility system in administrative offices, and with the enforcement of discipline. 3) Continuing to investigate and handle typical cases and to seriously deal with the major cases in which some people have violated party discipline and injured the interests of the party and the people. 4) Making substantial headway in the work of eliminating "people of three categories." Recently, this work has encountered difficulties in collecting evidence, determining the nature of the offenses, and winding up the cases. For this reason, leaders of relevant units should offer more help to comrades in charge to overcome the difficulties and remove various obstacles. 5) Strengthening, instead of weakening, leading bodies in charge of party rectification in various departments and units. Primary leaders should personally assume this work, and leaders in charge must go all out to promote it. Concrete measures should be taken by party rectification offices with the help of liaison men sent by the higher authorities. The number of personnel in party rectification offices should not be reduced. Liaison men who are performing active duties should not be withdrawn.

TAIWAN SCHOLARS ABSENT FROM U.S. REUNIFICATION FORUM

OW011208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, August 31 (XINHUA) -- A roundtable conference on the reunification of China, attended by political science scholars from China and Hong Kong as well as some Chinese-American scholars, was held at the Hilton Hotel here yesterday.

The conference was sponsored by the Asian political scientists group at the 80th annual meeting of the American Political Science Association and was chaired by Chun-Tu Hsueh, professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland.

Professor Hsueh told XINHUA that two scholars from Taiwan planning to attend the conference failed to show up as a result of objections from the Taiwan authorities, although they had come to the United States.

In his speech at the conference, Professor Hsueh said that the division of China is not in the interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, nor is it in the interests of the United States and the Pacific countries. "The authorities of the People's Republic of China have repeatedly offered to negotiate and to unite the country by the formula of 'one China, two systems.' Taiwan, however, has ignored Beijing's numerous gestures and refused to have direct official contacts with the mainland at all," he said.

He regretted that the two scholars from Taiwan were not able to attend. The issue of China's reunification will never fade as a result of one side's refusal to talk.

Xia Shuzhang, deputy general-director of the China National Society of Political Science and former vice-president of Zhongshan University, told the conference that the great course of China's reunification is a sacred duty of all the Chinese people, including the compatriots in Taiwan. Although the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China are seriously divided on this issue, they share a fundamental view -- both hold that there is only one China and they should make efforts for the realization of China's peaceful reunification, he said.

Xia went on to say that the principles and policies as well as the concrete proposals on reunification put forward by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party are reasonable, practical and realistic and are in line with the over-all situation. He believed that as long as all the Chinese people, compatriots residing in foreign countries and foreigners of Chinese origin make joint efforts, the great course of reunification is bound to come true.

A number of other scholars also gave various views and proposals on the issue of reunification and answered questions. Mrs Anna Chennault delivered a written speech to the conference.

Among those present were Byron S.J. Weng, professor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong; James C. Hsiung, professor of the New York University; and Parris H. Chang, professor of political science of the Pennsylvania State University.

DENG PUFANG COMMENTS ON HONG KONG, OTHER ISSUES

HK010714 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 5

[Report: "Deng Pufang Answers Questions at a Press Conference"]

[Text] At yesterday's press conference, Deng Pufang answered questions raised by reporters. The following are the questions and answers given at the press conference.

Question: How are the statistics on the handicapped on the mainland collected? How was the figure of 20 million obtained?

Deng: It is comparatively difficult to collect statistics on the handicapped in any country. This is because the handicapped inhabit very large areas. China has a population of 1 billion. There are some technical difficulties in collecting statistics on the handicapped. What kinds of people should be regarded as handicapped, and what kinds of people should not? This is a difficult problem to solve in a census. Therefore, at present there are no statistics on the handicapped based on a census in China. The figures have been compiled in accordance with sample surveys made by some departments. For example, partial surveys might be made in a province, a residential district of a city or a township or village of a rural areas. Calculating the figure on this basis, 20 million is on the low side of the figure.

Question: Among these 20 million people, how many of them became handicapped during the Cultural Revolution?

Deng: Sorry, I have no such figures on hand.

Question: What are the future plans of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped?

Deng: I have just spoken about this issue.

Question: How should organizations for the physically and mentally disabled in Hong Kong and China strengthen their ties in future?

Deng: This...(turning to Harry Fang) Mr Fang, this depends on what we will do in future.

(Fang: We have made a good start. Of course, we will continue to go our work well in the future.)

Question: What is your opinion on the welfare system in Hong Kong? Do you think that there is room for improvement?

Deng: I do not know much about this now. But I think that there is a slight difference between China and Hong Kong. In China, there is a perfect labor protection system. I have not heard of this system in Hong Kong. If there is any improvement in this regard, this will be good news for the handicapped in Hong Kong.

Question: What is your impression of the welfare system in Hong Kong? Can it be compared with the welfare system in China?

Deng: I think that, under the leadership of Mr Fang, there are many strong points in Hong Kong's welfare undertakings, which are worth our learning from. In particular, work has been done more actively and more social forces have been mobilized in the fields of manpower and finance because of the mobility within the private sector. In China, all work has been done by the government in the past. How should nongovernmental organizations play their role? This depends on the achievements of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped.

Question: You have been in Hong Kong for several days. What is your impression of the territory?

Deng: Yesterday, a reporter asked me this question. I said that Hong Kong is better than I expected. Today, some newspapers reported that I said that "everything is good." It is not correct to say this. This might have resulted from the language barrier. That is why I am speaking more slowly today.

I think that Hong Kong has developed very fast in a short period of 10 to 20 years. It has now become a trade and financial center. The 5 million Hong Kong residents have made contributions not only to Hong Kong, but also to the China and the world. After coming here, I feel natural and at home. In particular, I feel happy cooperating with Mr Fang and General Manager Chang Chien-hua. I hope that I will have more opportunities to see Hong Kong in the future and gain a deeper understanding of the territory so that we will do our work still better in future.

Question: What do you think that China can absorb from capitalist society in order to speed up the four modernizations in China?

Deng: I believe that many things and many items of capitalist society are helpful to China's four modernizations, such as its developed science and technology, high work efficiency, and so forth. Present Chinese society has grown from a semicolonial and semifeudalistic past. Therefore, many things capitalist entering the mainland -- including high productivity, enormous scientific and technical achievements, and good management techniques -- are useful to its four modernizations.

Question: After coming to Hong Kong, what things and people have made the deepest impression on you?

Deng: The first person I would like to mention is Mr Fang. We are old friends. This is not the first time we have met. Mr Fang has made arrangements for us and helped us. All this has left a deep impression on me.

In addition, I have met some people working in the field of caring for the handicapped. They work devotedly and actively and have scored successes in their work. They have also left a deep impression on me. Of course, I have also met people from other fields. For example, I met the Hong Kong governor, Mr Youde, yesterday. I found that Mr Youde understands the problems of welfare for the handicapped, and is sincere in his desire to help. I am pleased about this.

Question: Do you now understand Hong Kong society? Do you think that there are differences between Hong Kong compatriots and the compatriots in China?

Deng: First of all, there is something in common between Hong Kong compatriots and the compatriots in China, because they are all Chinese who have yellow skin and black hair. As far as differences are concerned, there is more protection for the livelihood of people in China, but their pace of life is slower. The pace of life of Hong Kong compatriots is quicker. Which is better? To me, we need protection for livelihood and a quicker pace of life.

Question: Will you tell your father what you have learned and heard in Hong Kong?

Deng: I think that this is a simple question. I am a welfare worker and he is a statesman. Surely, the nature of our work is greatly different.

Question: Up to now, what have you learned about Hong Kong society and Hong Kong compatriots? After returning to China, will you tell all this to the departments concerned?

Deng: I do not know much about Hong Kong. A meager knowledge is of no use. However, the Hong Kong people -- the 5 million people -- have made contributions to the economic prosperity of Hong Kong. I believe that this should be acknowledged.

Question: Why do you wish to understand Hong Kong and Hong Kong society? Is this the aim of your visit? Will you tell Chairman Deng Xiaoping of your impressions?

Deng: I believe that Hong Kong compatriots are members of the Chinese race. We are all Chinese. However, it seems that we are far apart. Deepening our mutual understanding is useful to the great unity of the Chinese race, and the unification and prosperity of the motherland.

Question: Mr Deng, could you tell us about your private life, work, and your aspirations when you were young? Have you ever considered political work? How can you heal the scars left from the "Great Cultural Revolution?"

Deng: My personal past is actually very simple. I studied at school. When I was a child, I was very naughty. With the progress of my study, I realized that I should make a contribution to society and work more for society. I studied physics at the university. When I was young, I intended to be a physicist, but it is impossible for me to be a physicist now.

With regard to the "Great Cultural Revolution," this frantic period is over, and the scars left from it should be healed by the people of the whole country. As far as I am concerned, I feel I would be leading a life devoid of meaning if I did nothing. Therefore, I should do my best to do something. I am now a handicapped person; the present work is more suitable for me.

Question: What is your view of the "gang of four?"

Deng: Does everyone present have a common view of the "gang of four?" Probably no one would say that the "gang of four" was good! The gang was formed by history, and should be regarded as a kind of remnant of the long-standing feudal system in China. However, it rode roughshod under the ultraleftist signboard. The "Great Cultural Revolution" has been completely negated.

Question: Will the ultraleftist line of the "Great Cultural Revolution" never occur again?

Deng: I would like to talk about this issue. Since coming here, many people have asked me a number of questions on the 1997 issue and the stability of the territory. They have also asked whether there will be political changes in China. All these are problems that worry people. Their worries are not completely groundless. However, this has also taught us one thing: It has at least shown that people lack understanding of the real conditions inside mainland China. Since the "Great Cultural Revolution," the CPC has exerted vigorous efforts to bring order out of chaos. It is implementing an open-door policy and carrying out reforms. This is surely a very powerful force in China, and a tempestuous trend. Are there any people who do not support the reform drive and the open-door policy? Yes, there are some. However, their number is limited. The broad masses of people in China hate the "Great Cultural Revolution" very much. The practice of restoring the line of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and pursuing the leftist policy is very unpopular in China, and it would be met with great resistance. As far as I am concerned, I will never allow such a thing to occur again. I personally feel no doubts about the stability of China's policies.

Question: Mr Deng, have you ever considered political work?

Deng: I intended to be a physicist in the past, but I am a welfare worker now. Whether I am a statesman or welfare worker, my work is more or less connected with politics. Since coming here, have you not asked me political questions? This might also be connected with politics. Whether it is a subjective or objective connection, it is a matter entirely different from doing political work.

Question: Could you tell us something about your private life and study?

Deng: I am not an extraordinary man. So my private life and study are not dramatic enough.

Question: Since you were coming to Hong Kong, did your father ask you to convey messages to the Hong Kong compatriots?

Deng: I did not tell him that I wanted to come to Hong Kong.

Question: After returning home, will you tell your father that Mr Wu Hon-fai invited him to come to Hong Kong?

Deng: I encountered this question yesterday. When Mr Wu raised this issue, I told him that Comrade Xu Jiatun was more qualified to comment on the suggestion.

Question: Will Deng Xiaoping visit Hong Kong?

Deng: He will make his own decision. I do not know anything about this.

Question: Did the three rise and fall episodes of Chairman Deng Xiaoping on the Chinese political scene have any direct effect on your family?

Deng: As a son of a famous figure, I sometimes feel that this has been a psychological pressure on me. His three rise and fall episodes had a great effect on us. During his first rise and fall, I was not yet born. His second and third rise and fall episodes had a direct effect on us. China grew out of a feudal society with a history of several thousand years. There are still remnant feudal traditions that link fathers and sons. This is an abnormal thing and can only be gotten rid of through a long struggle.

Question: Does this mean psychological pressure on you?

Deng: Of course it does. When everything goes smoothly for us, we have more friends and many people fawn upon us. I really feel sick about this. I hope that I will give play to my role under a normal environment. I do not intend to do anything by relying on certain forces. This is called heat, and the heat is hard to take. However, when my father "fell," the blame and reproach on us were even more unbearable. I think that this was unfair to us. This is called cold -- terrible cold. Therefore, I have always felt that if we can completely get rid of the remnants of feudal tradition in China so that people can develop normally, this would be a very good thing.

Question: Mr Deng Pufang, could you please talk about your view on the issue of Hong Kong's future?

Answer: As far as Hong Kong's future is concerned, I am not a statesman. As an ordinary person from China, I would say that Hong Kong has a bright future and Hong Kong is bound to be prosperous and stable. Why do I hold this opinion? First, Hong Kong has become a highly developed city in trade and economic activity, so it must continue to exist in this manner.

This is important to both people in Hong Kong and in the mainland and is also important to Britain, the United States, and other countries. That is the foundation for the inevitable continuance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The Chinese Government has a sincere desire to help Hong Kong maintain its prosperity and stability. This is another important factor. Apart from the foundation and the sincere desire, we still need a realistic attitude. Adopting a realistic attitude toward a matter in reality is a demonstration of the Chinese Government's sincere desire to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Then, are people in Hong Kong willing to see prosperity and stability? I think that the answer must be "yes." As long as all parties concerned make joint efforts and assume a sincere and realistic attitude, I am sure that there will be no problem for Hong Kong's future.

Question: Could you please comment on the domestic political system?

Answer: I am afraid that this will again involve things like socialism and capitalism. I think that socialism is something that grows naturally from the basis of the reality of a country. Particularly in China, it wins support from the majority of the Chinese people, who are willing to live under such a system. This system does not grow on the basis of a capitalist system; instead, it grows from a semicolonial and semifeudal society. For this reason, it certainly encompasses some vestiges of feudalism. So socialism has to carry out a two-way struggle. On the one hand, it has to fight against and eliminate the feudal remnants; on the other hand, it has to criticize the decadent and moribund things of capitalism. In a socialist society, people can also fully express their resourcefulness and wisdom. This is a reasonable social system in which the people can build their country into a prosperous and powerful country. I am confident of this.

Question: Mr Deng, when you arrived in Hong Kong, you said that you would help people in Hong Kong realize the new atmosphere in China. What new atmosphere did you refer to?

Answer: I have just mentioned something new in the Chinese Mainland. It is hoped that you ladies and gentlemen, as Hong Kong reporters, will really perceive the changes occurring inside China. Only thus will you draw the correct conclusion: the reform and open-door policies in China represent an irresistible trend. The Chinese people are willing to build their country into a stronger and richer one and are willing to improve their living conditions and to enhance their living standards. That is what the Chinese people are striving for. You can see that construction in Beijing is developing rapidly on a large scale. Huge buildings are being built one after another. All localities in the country can also do this as long as they make great and earnest efforts and change the previous leftist practices, and China is bound to become more prosperous.

Tasks of China Welfare Fund

HK010549 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 5

["Text" of Deng Pufang's statement at a 31 August press conference in Hong Kong: "Tasks of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, friends: Today, this delegation of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped comes to Hong Kong to attend the "exhibition of donated paintings" at the invitation of the Hong Kong Rehabilitation Association and the China Resources Company. It is a great honor for us. We are also very good to meet with everyone here at this press conference. Thank you for your presence.

On our current visit to Hong Kong, we will first make our fund known to the people of Hong Kong and tell something about the mainland of our motherland to the people of Hong Kong so that they can have more knowledge of our fund and the motherland.

The second purpose is to make many friends. We will not only get together with old friends, but will also make a lot of new friends. Third, we will try to gain more knowledge of Hong Kong and of our compatriots here. Fourth, we will solicit support for the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped from all quarters in Hong Kong.

Ladies and gentlemen: As everyone knows, the well-being of the disabled and handicapped is a major matter that all governments in the world are concerned about. We hold that no matter what the social system, a state government must show concern for the people's livelihood and their weal and woe, particularly the well-being of the disabled and handicapped -- the people living under the most difficult conditions in society -- if the government is one that enjoys most people's support. It can also be said that the approaches to the disabled and handicapped reflect the level of morality and the degree of civilization of a nation.

The Chinese Government has always been concerned about the social issues of the disabled and handicapped. Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has had the fine tradition of giving help to the disabled and handicapped. With the development of China's construction, welfare undertakings for the disabled and handicapped have markedly developed in all parts of the country.

Article 45 of the "PRC Constitution" clearly stipulates: "The state and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood, and education of the blind, deaf, mute, and other handicapped citizens." In accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, various departments of the government have undertaken the work of providing medical treatment, education, rehabilitation, employment, and cultural and sports activities for the disabled and handicapped. There are more than 1,600 social welfare factories in the country, which provide jobs for blind, deaf, and mute citizens. In addition, there are many schools and sanatoriums for the disabled and handicapped, sanatoriums for people who suffered special diseases, schools for blind or deaf, and/or mute children, and social welfare centers. In various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, there are 35 factories producing artificial limbs. In our country, there are also some research institutes to study the science of prosthetics. These factories and institutes produce various necessities for the disabled and handicapped every year.

The development of the collective economy has also opened broader prospects for welfare undertakings for the disabled and handicapped. In the rural areas of our country, disabled and handicapped people can get jobs that they are able to do in the collective economies. For those who have lost all ability to work, the collective economies will provide them with all necessary guarantees of livelihood. In cities throughout the country, there are more than 8,600 neighborhood-run plants that provide jobs for the disabled and handicapped. In these plants, if the disabled and handicapped account for more than 35 percent of the total number of workers, the state will grant them tax-free treatment.

In addition, mutual assistance among the masses also provides a basic guarantee for the well-being of the disabled and handicapped. Apart from a great deal of voluntary help given by the masses, many neighborhood committees in cities also organize residents, students, mass organizations, and various service trades to provide regular help and services for the disabled and handicapped so as to ease their life, study, and work.

In short, the guarantees provided by the state, the collective, and the masses characterize the Chinese style of welfare for the disabled and handicapped.

Ladies and Gentlemen: As required by the development of the welfare cause for the disabled and handicapped, and in order to mobilize greater social strength to provide better services for the disabled and handicapped, the China Welfare Fund for the Disabled and Handicapped was formally founded in Beijing on 15 March this year with the support of the NPC and the government.

The founding of this fund marked the beginning of a new stage in China's welfare cause for the disabled and handicapped. The major characteristic of this stage is: With the help and support of the government, a welfare organization will mobilize extensive social strength to create a variety of forms and channels to enable the more than 20 million disabled and handicapped people in China to take full part in social life and to equitably share the fruits of economic and cultural progress.

The China Welfare Fund for the Disabled and Handicapped is a national social welfare organization that is recognized by the Chinese Government. It will serve disabled and handicapped people in China in the spirit of patriotism and humanitarianism.

The principle for the fund is to implement the spirit of the PRC Constitution, to win social respect and support for China's disabled and handicapped people, to help them equitably share social rights and duties, and to promote the development of China's welfare cause for the disabled and handicapped.

The following are the tasks for this fund: 1. Calling for the community to show concern for the work, livelihood, rehabilitation, and education of the disabled and handicapped and helping the departments concerned to formulate corresponding laws and regulations.

The organization will carry out propaganda work to prompt people to show concern for and come into contact with disabled and handicapped people so as to enable the latter to reenter various spheres of social life. The organization will also encourage those healthy people who are willing to help handicapped people so as to enable the former to continue their beneficial activities.

This fund will also help the state to adopt laws to guarantee the disabled and handicapped the same opportunities as healthy people in education, employment, medical treatment, and the use of various public utilities.

2. Running welfare undertakings for the disabled and handicapped.

With the gradual accumulation of the welfare fund for the disabled and handicapped, this organization will continue to run various welfare undertakings that serve the disabled and handicapped in the light of its resources. This fund will promote the installation and transformation of various public facilities that serve the disabled and handicapped, and will conduct various educational, cultural, sports, and service institutions oriented to the disabled and handicapped within its powers.

3. Raising, managing, and using the welfare fund for the handicapped.

This organization will extensively solicit contributions at home and abroad and will collect idle money scattered in all parts of the community in flexible and varied ways. This organization will strictly administer the fund and will coordinate the use of this fund to ensure the most reasonable use of the money for the benefit of the disabled and handicapped.

4. Conducting propaganda and education to prevent diseases and accidents that cause disabilities.

The work of preventing disabilities covers a wide scope and requires large-scale and prolonged efforts by the state and the whole community. We will study this issue and will cooperate with the departments concerned in carrying out propaganda and education to promote this work.

5. Establishing and promoting friendly relations and cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese, friendly foreign organizations, and international organizations of disabled and handicapped people.

We will conduct friendly exchanges in the cultural, art, sports, and other fields with disabled and handicapped people in other countries, and will carry out foreign exchanges and cooperation in the field of technology oriented to the disabled and handicapped. This organization welcomes help from all quarters. The activities of this organization will promote the unity of the Chinese nation and increase the friendship between the Chinese people and other peoples.

Friends: What we are engaged in is a lofty, glorious, and humanitarian cause. Therefore, over the past 6 months, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped has won enthusiastic support and generous contributions from friendly people, organizations at home and abroad, and from international organizations of disabled and handicapped people.

So far, 192 units and more than 20,000 individuals at home have made contributions to the fund; and 85 art groups have given nearly 100 benefit performances for the fund. Many cadres, workers, peasants, PLA soldiers, students, and children in all parts of the country have written letters and remitted money to the fund to express their deep feelings and friendship toward handicapped people. In order to help the fund solicit contributions, the Chinese Artists' Association held an "exhibition of donated paintings" in Beijing; and nearly 100 famous artists donated their works and expressed their deep feelings for the development of the welfare cause for the disabled and handicapped.

In the international field, friendly people in some countries and regions have prepared or have offered their assistance in all forms to this fund. What should be particularly pointed out is that we have carried out all kinds of cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. For example, at the invitation of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, Miss Hsi Hsiu-lan, a famous Hong Kong singer, gave her very successful benefit performance in Beijing with the active support of the Fengxing Record Company. On this occasion, I would like to express, on behalf of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, our heartfelt gratitude and high respect for all friendly people and organizations at home and abroad who have given us enthusiastic support and help.

More importantly, last April, Dr Harry Fang, chairman of the International Rehabilitation Association, led a delegation to visit Beijing. On behalf the Chinese Government, Premier Zhao Ziyang accepted the "1908's declaration" of the International Rehabilitation Association.

Last June, at the 15th conference of the International Rehabilitation Association in Lisbon, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped was admitted as a full member of this international organization. Since then, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped has appeared as a new face on the international stage. This fund has sent five delegations or study groups to visit Japan, the United States, Canada, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, and Hong Kong, and has established relations with rehabilitation organizations in 15 countries or regions. Through these activities we have made many friends and gained much knowledge. All this will certainly promote the development of the welfare cause for the handicapped in our country.

At present, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped is planning to build a "China Research Center for the Rehabilitation of Physically Disabled People" in Beijing. The main task of this center will be to provide physical training for physically disabled people. At the same time, the center will also provide medical treatment for them. This will enable them to restore their ability to take care of themselves to a maximum degree and to restore their ability to work to certain degrees. The rehabilitation center will focus on research in this regard.

Ladies and gentlemen: This time, by holding the "exhibition of donated paintings" in Hong Kong, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped will further consolidate its close ties and cooperation with friendly organizations and individuals in Hong Kong and Macao.

This will be a cultural activity enlisting their active support. I believe that this exhibition will not only facilitate exchange between artists of our countries, but will also develop relations between this fund and the organizations of disabled and handicapped people in the Hong Kong region. I also believe that the social welfare cause for the handicapped in China will certainly win support from people in all quarters in Hong Kong.

At present, this fund is still at its initial stage. Like a baby in the cradle, we need support and help from all quarters of the community. Our work remains in an exploratory stage. We need to study with a modest and diligent spirit. We need to learn from the rehabilitation services in Hong Kong and learn from the advanced experiences of rehabilitation organizations and undertakings throughout the world so as to enrich our knowledge and overcome our shortcomings. This fund will make its active contributions to the development of the welfare cause for disabled and handicapped people in China and throughout the world and to the state's wealth and might, the people's well-being and happiness, and the Chinese nation's prosperity.

Thank you very much! Thank you!

Ladies and gentlemen, your questions and opinions are welcome now.

GUANGDONG MAYOR HEADS TRADE DELEGATES IN HONG KONG

Pronounces Ye Jianying Healthy

HK040150 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] The sons of the two top Chinese leaders are now both in Hong Kong -- but they probably won't get to see each other. They are the Mayor of Canton, Mr Ye Xuanping, son of Marshal Ye Jianying, and Mr Deng Pufang, son of China's strongman, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

"I have my business and he has his," said Mr Ye, who is heading a trade delegation to the territory. Mr Ye dismissed as unfounded reports in the Hong Kong press that he has been involved in a power struggle for a senior position in the Guangdong Government.

He said some of the things written about him here had obviously been fabricated and that many of them were "insignificant."

There have also been reports over the past few months speculating on Marshal Ye's health. His son assured reporters yesterday that his father, who at 88 is the vice-chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission, was in good health.

Asked whether his delegation would meet local Government officials, Mr Ye said the trip was purely non-political. The group will attend five economic seminars with local businessmen to consider the prospects of developing Canton's foreign trade.

Comments on Hong Kong Ties

HK040258 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Sep 84 p 12

[By Sa Ni Harte]

[Text] Economic co-operation between Hong Kong and Canton will increase extensively, the mayor of Canton, Mr Ye Xuanping, said yesterday. Mr Ye, heading a trade delegation to Hong Kong, said he and his colleagues had confidence in links with Hong Kong.

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"And I believe such confidence will also be shared by the people of Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Ye said the purpose of the Canton economic and trade delegation's visit was to open the Canton commodities fair tomorrow, take part in economic seminars, promote Canton and discuss further expansion of economic and technical co-operation.

"In addition, we are here to visit old friends and meet new ones," he said. In a press conference, the delegation said the fair should open people's eyes to the achievements of Canton's industrial development over the past few years. Canton was listed as one of 14 coastal cities to be opened up to foreign trade under Chinese policy.

The delegation pointed out that nearly 200 joint development projects had opened up to Hong Kong investors. These projects involve the renovation of old enterprises and the development of new technology and new products. Besides industrial projects, there are schemes involving public utilities, urban construction, commercial buildings, tourism, entertainment, aquatic breeding, agriculture and mine exploitation.

Between 1978 and June this year, about 180 contracts were signed for joint ventures in Canton with Hong Kong and overseas investors. The total investment is worth more than U.S. \$500 million (about HK\$3.9 billion).

In slightly more than a month, there have already been two trade delegations coming to Hong Kong from Canton. According to a delegate, Mr Yang Ziyuan, this indicated that Hong Kong was considered an important area and the delegation hoped it would "continue to prosper."

Mr Yang admitted there had been some unpleasant experiences in the past with foreign partners but he said the situation had been rectified by the Canton Government. A special committee has been set up with the objective of centralising administrative work and studying applications submitted by foreign investors with a view of simplifying procedure.

XU JIATUN ON IMPLICATIONS OF XINHUA RESHUFFLE

HK010802 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "Xu Jiatun Speaks on Personnel Reshuffle, Stresses Making Fullest Use of Local Talent"]

[Text] When answering reporters' questions about the recent personnel reshuffle in the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA, Xu Jiatun said this morning that the fullest use should be made of local talent and still more should be cultivated in the future, because local people know more about local conditions. He also said that the criteria for promoting people is that they should be revolutionized, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent.

Xu Jiatun was interviewed by reporters this morning when attending a cocktail party to mark the opening of an exhibition of paintings in support of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped.

A XINHUA Hong Kong release 2 days ago listing responsible persons attending a party to welcome Deng Pufang aroused attention. The list read: Li Chuwen, Zheng Hua, Chen Daming, Chen Bojian, Qi Feng, Wang Rudeng, Chen Fengying, Yang Qi, Niu Zhao, Qiao Zonghuai, and Li Weiting.

The Hong Kong branch of XINHUA has never issued news reports on the reshuffle of personnel. However the responsible person, Xu Jiatun, commented on the matter for the first time this morning. He also said that an official news report on the reshuffle would be released shortly.

A reporter asked who would become first deputy director of the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA upon the retirement of the present incumbent, Li Jusheng, who is also a member of the Chinese panel at the Sino-British talks. Xu Jiatun said that this post would not exist in the future. The text of the interview is as follows:

Reporter: "What is the significance of the recent reshuffle of personnel in the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA?"

Xu Jiatun: "Should not the team undergo the four transformations? Local personnel should be used as much as possible..."

Reporter: "What are the criteria for promoting someone, and what is used as the yardstick?"

Xu Jiatun: "The four transformations of the cadre force are revolutionarization, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent."

Reporter: "Do they have to be 'Red'?"

Xu Jiatun: "Revolutionization means following the spirit of the third plenary session, which means emancipating the mind, and in particular eliminating the remnants of the poison of past history."

Reporter: "Is the post of assistant to the director meant for cultivating local talents?"

Xu Jiatun: "Yes."

Reporter: "So both those assistants to the director are local people?"

Xu Jiatun: "We should cultivate still more local people in the future. People born here know more about local conditions."

Reporter: "This has the meaning of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong!"

Xu Jiatun: "Ha ha! The Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong will of course be Hong Kong people."

Reporter: "In the view of most people, XINHUA is no longer an ordinary news agency."

Xu Jiatun: "I don't know the views of most people on XINHUA."

Reporter: "Will the number of assistants to the director be increased in the future?"

Xu Jiatun: "We will have to look at the specific circumstances."

Reporter: "Will the number of personnel will further reduced?"

Xu Jiatun: "That depends on the requirements of work. We must proceed from reality."

ARTICLE PREVIEWS 1 OCT NATIONAL DAY PARADE

HK040234 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Sep 84 p 8

["Focus on China" column by a staff correspondent: "National Day Spectacular for New-Look PLA"]

[Text] The military parade that will be staged in Tiananmen Square to mark the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic on October 1 will be the largest and smartest. It will also be the first time that representatives of the four million servicemen will sport new uniforms. However, contrary to general expectations, the restoration of the rank system has not yet been finalised.

This was learnt from reliable sources who keep a close watch on China's military affairs. Inevitably, the latest information prompted speculation as to what has been going on in Zhongnanhai. The sources said the latest military hardware will be on display during the parade, including the country's latest ICBMs and other missiles. Such equipment has been seen by only a small number of foreign visitors, privileged enough to be allowed visits to military units.

Taking the salute will be the country's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, as well as the President, Mr Li Xiannian; the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Hu Yaobang; and the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

Mr Deng, appearing in his capacity as chairman of the party's Military Affairs Commission and the State Central Military Commission, is expected to wear the new uniform, which the sources said will be very smart but will not be of the same jungle green that the current People's Liberation Army officers and men are wearing.

The issue of restoration of the rank system for officers appears to have taken shelved for the time being. Sources said the rank system is highly unlikely to be part of the National Day parade. Officers and men will only be distinguished by the uniforms they wear. Restoration of the rank system has been in the news for more than four years, but those opposed to it have so far managed to thwart its introduction.

This has led some China-watchers to conclude that resistance and opposition to the pragmatic line of the leadership still exists in the military and elsewhere. Such resistance has come not only from the older members of the services, whose guerrilla warfare concept hardly equates with modern ideas, but also from certain "ultra-leftist" elements, who have managed to cling to the positions. Such a line of argument has been prevalent for some time, and those who support this line have also pointed to the restoration of the huge portrait of Chairman Mao Zedong outside Tiananmen. The portrait has been missing for more than six months as renovation work has been carried out on the square.

When the PEOPLE'S DAILY recently published an article on the work, failing to make reference to the portrait, there was speculation that the leadership was about to downgrade Chairman Mao. But that was not to be. The portrait reappeared in Tiananmen over the weekend. The "pessimistic" observers immediately drew the conclusion that opposition forces are so strong that the leadership felt compelled to restore the portrait.

However, all are agreed that the celebrations on October 1 could be the most spectacular the People's Republic has ever seen. Invitations to foreign guests to join the celebrations are now being drawn up. It is believed that the Hong Kong community will be represented in larger numbers than ever before.

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